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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Ships And Unions

ONE of the elements in the labor struggle in the lake shipping business which appears to have escaped the understanding of our legislators and administrators as well as the general public is the fundamental difference between the disciplinary structure on board ship and the disciplinary structure in any terrestrial business where labor is employed. The Shipping Act, which applies to ships only, is a recognition of this fact. The labor relations laws ignore it, making no distinction between shipping and other employments. It is not surprising that extremists in the labor movement, noting the inconsistencies between the labor laws and the Shipping Act, loudly proclaim that the latter is out-of-date and must be modernized. It is entirely possible that it needs to be modernized, but it seems to us that in the process of modernizing it Parliament might well incorporate in it all the safeguards that may be necessary for the labor organizations involved in that industry, and withdraw the industry from the operations of the general labor laws.

The operating of a ship in open water is something much more than an industry. Because of the unpredictability, and frequent hostility, of wind and weather, it has many of the aspects of a military operation, including the need for an authority which can order any employee, of any rank and status, into a position of danger when the safety of the ship and passengers requires it. No other industry presents this aspect.

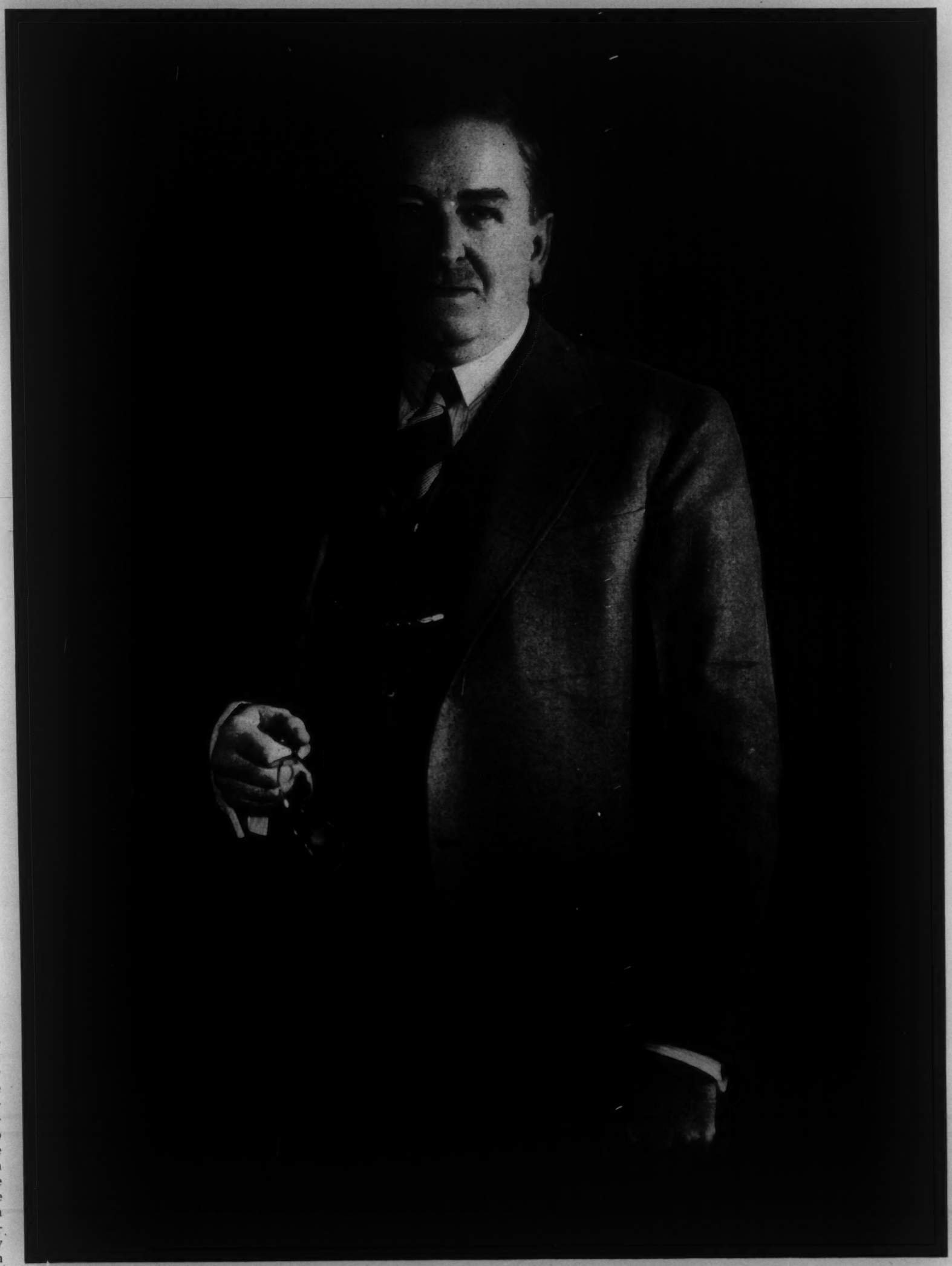
It is our suggestion that the transfer of a large part of the powers of discipline from the owners to the organized workers, which is unquestionably going on at a rapid rate in industry in general, and which will have good effects in precise proportion as the new wielders of discipline realize their immense responsibilities, cannot properly be permitted in the shipping business, where discipline is a vastly more important matter and is much less susceptible of being divided. In ordinary industry it is regrettable, but not extremely serious, if the powers of discipline get into bad hands, — and they have on occasions got into bad hands on both sides of the owner-worker relationship. In the shipping business the placing in bad hands of the powers of discipline is dangerous to the last degree; and even the dividing of them between two sets of hands is dangerous.

We do not regard either the C.S.U. or the C.L.S.U. as organizations responsible enough to be entrusted with any share of the discipline on a ship operating on the Great Lakes, and we do not consider either the presence or the absence of Mr. "Pat" Sullivan as any guarantee of such responsibility. We do not like the idea of either union exercising much power in regard to the selection of crews or the dismissal (under prescribed and lawful conditions) of crew members. We do not regard the captain of a ship as holding a position in the least comparable to that of a foreman or a factory manager in land industry. And there seems to us to be something decidedly Russian about the clause in the C.S.U. constitution which says that "In cases where the crew of a boat are not sufficiently union conscious to elect a delegate, any business agent or patrolman (of the union) in any port may appoint a C.S.U. member aboard to act as ship's delegate pending the crew's election of a ship's delegate of their own choice."

Climactic Arrogance

THE Israeli state has done nothing, and could do nothing, more effective for convincing the world at large of its viability (to borrow a highly apposite term from the science of biology) than its vigorous and unhesitating steps to repress the disloyal activities of those private armies, the Irgun and Stern organizations,

(Continued on Page Five)



Electors in Quebec, fourth province to hold a general election this summer, will go to the polls on July 28. Above Maurice L. Duplessis, now serving his second term as Premier and Attorney-General.

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Faced with the choice of waiting three years for a new refinery to be built at Edmonton or moving an idle one from Whitehorse (above) 1,400 miles away, Imperial Oil chose the latter course. The $8½-million job was completed last week.

Moving Refinery 1,400 Miles Didn't Save Any Money But It Did Save Eighteen Months

By C. James Harris

THE curtain went down last week in Edmonton, Alberta, on a very dramatic scene in Canada's economic pageant. It is not, however, the final curtain. Act Two begins immediately as crude oil first flows from the infant Leduc field through the pipes and tanks of a new refinery twenty miles away. It is a refinery that might not—and could not, except for a high degree of initiative—exist.

Seventeen months ago, when Leduc's Discovery Well pushed its head through Alberta's flatlands, Imperial Oil was confident that its latest baby had big-time possibilities. But where was the refinery capacity to handle the field's production? There was a refinery standing idle at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, but it was fourteen hundred miles away. The earliest date on which a brand new refinery could be completed, according to the best estimate, was three full years away.

IT WAS a gamble; the engineers decided to take it. They investigated the unused Whitehorse refinery, bought it and laid plans to move it to Edmonton.

The movement of the refinery began in the late fall of 1947, just about the time the first Arctic snow started to fly. It involved some seven thousand tons of massive equipment and approached in scope

"Spinning out" at such spots as 2-mile-long Teslin Hill was drivers' nightmare. Pusher operation called for extremes of coordination, drivers' helpers often having to walk alongside and signal when first driver changed gear.

"Trouble shooters" en route occasionally had to rescue trucks from snow-filled ditches.

Instrument panel of one of the diesel trucks used. Weighing almost 20 tons empty, largest have 21 forward speeds.

Drivers didn't sleep well—packed between fuel load and driving cab.

Fuel tanks rest horizontally behind driver's cab. Baffles welded into tank prevent swinging of fuel load on grades.

many of the major logistics problems of the recent war. Through use of truck, rail and steamship facilities the job was completed on schedule—a full eighteen months sooner than a new refinery could have been built. No money was saved by the choice; the total cost of buying and moving the Whitehorse equipment was $8,700,000, just about what a new refinery would have cost.

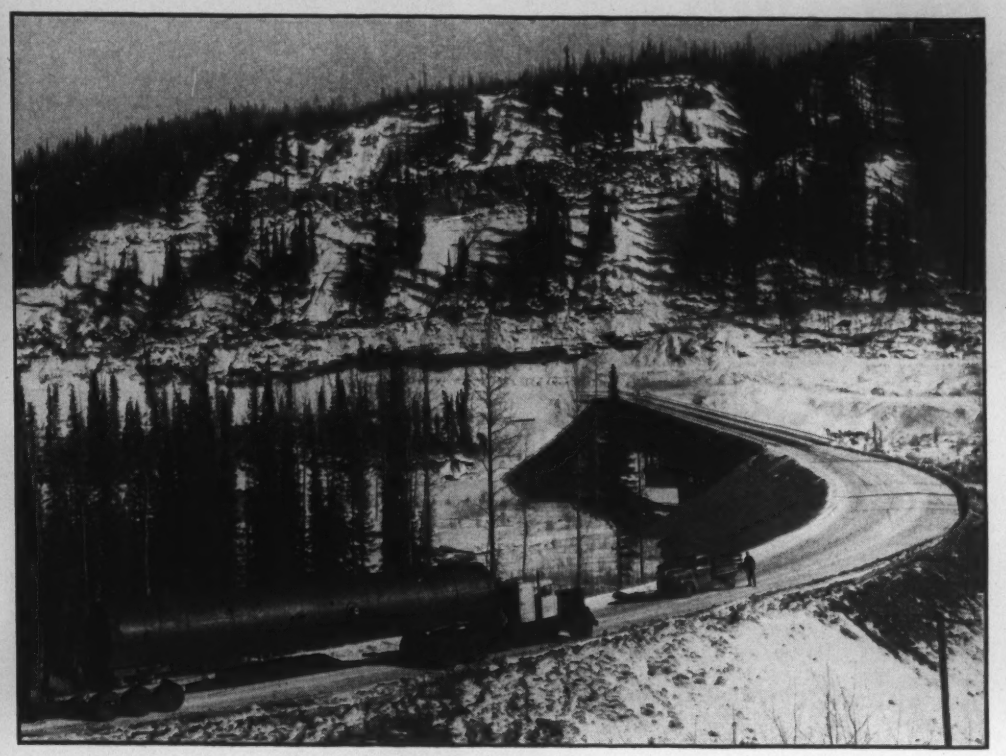
Leduc has a known reserve of 200,000,000 barrels of crude. This, with the field's added potential, means much in Canada's developing economic picture. Every barrel from Leduc means one less to be imported and paid for in U.S. dollars. Coincidentally, with Imperial Oil alone spending something like $54,000,000 in Alberta during 1948, the local community cannot help but benefit. Owners of mineral rights in the Leduc field get one-eighth of production in royalties. The Alberta government is the largest holder of rights.

THERE can be no doubt that the Edmonton refinery will bring continuing benefits to the community. Already, in construction, it has provided many man-hours of work; now, as an operating plant, it will provide about three hundred permanent jobs. Prices in petroleum products in the area will be lower.

Already Imperial Oil contemplates increasing the capacity of the refinery from 6,000 to 11,000 barrels per day. Current production rate of the Leduc field, averaging 12,000 barrels a day, seems to warrant it.

As a further evidence of faith Imperial has announced the planning of a pipe line from Leduc to Regina and Moose Jaw refineries, apparently confident that Leduc has still greater treasures to yield.

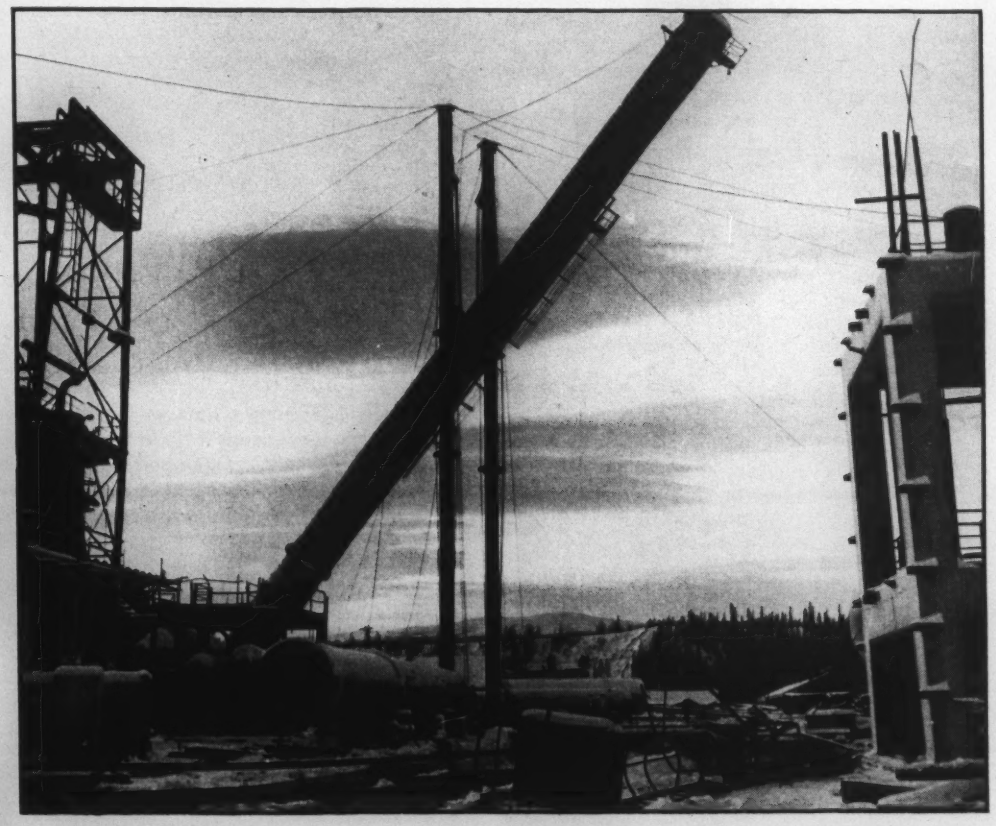
Workers relax in Whitehorse's legalized gambling dens. U.S. drivers, unused to weather, gave way to Canadians.



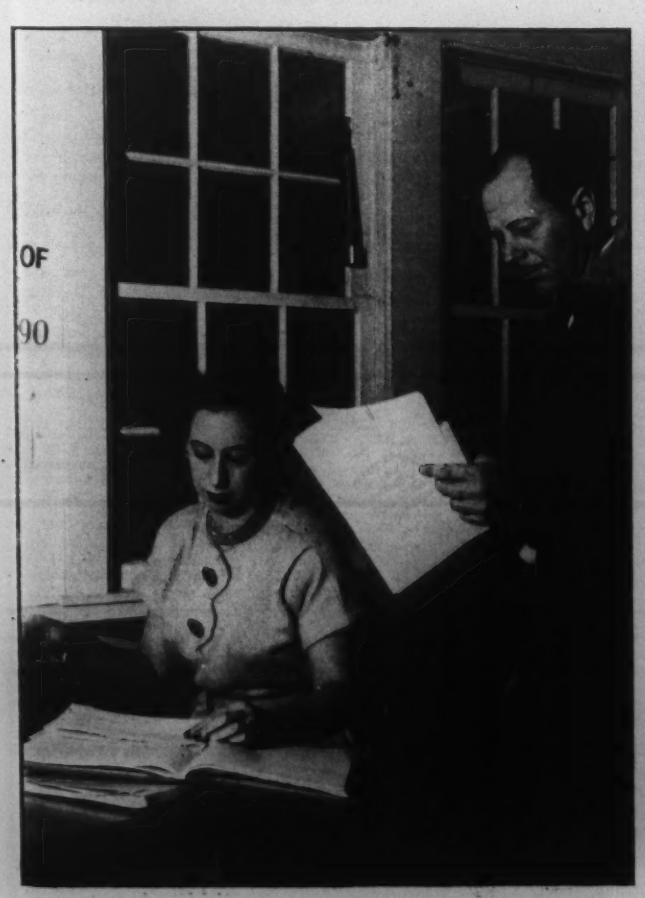
Moving company's patrolman flagging down a truck to warn of difficulties ahead. This load is half of the 146-ft. tower pictured below which was cut in two for the journey. Tower acted as its own trailer, with wheels at rear.

Detailed photographs have greatly assisted refinery's reassembly.

A foreman dismantling a furnace. Indians have peculiar aptitude for heights.



Toughest job was lowering this 146-ft., 140-ton tower. Picture shows perfect alignment of poles and lengthening cable. Small towers lowered by crane.



Roy Coates, in charge of project, with Mrs. Ward, only Canadian woman at Whitehorse end.

80-ton tower being lowered at daybreak (10.30 a.m.).

Colorful Watson Lake signpost, 322 miles from Whitehorse. Homesick drivers put up most signs, with a New Zealander leading, 9,000 miles from home.

Ottawa View

The Liberals' Dilemma

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

NOW that the Liberals are on the eve of drafting a new charter, they are getting some frank admonition from the critics within the party and some gratuitous advice from the opposition press. There may be some significance in the fact that the anxiety of such traditional Liberals as Premier Angus Macdonald and Hon. Charles G. ("Chubby") Power is echoed to a considerable extent by observers in the Conservative party. Both of them are warning the Liberal party that socialistic doctrines are insidiously permeating the Liberal policy; and that socialism is the antithesis of liberalism. The Montreal *Gazette* of July 14, after citing the fears of Hon. C. G. Power that the Liberal party is failing to justify its name, and the doubts voiced by Premier Angus Macdonald as to how far state planning can be reconciled with liberalism, makes a blunt diagnosis of the Liberals' recent policies:

"The whole problem of the Liberal party is that it has been running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. While giving formal allegiance to the principle that liberty is itself the highest political end, it has entered into active competition with the C.C.F. in increasing the powers and activities of the bureaucracy. While claiming some continuing allegiance to the Liberal tradition of the value and responsibility of individual freedom, it has practically admitted that the political race is to the socialistically swift, and the political battle is to those strong in promises."

Conflicting Schools

Anyone who has been following federal politics will be ready to concede that there is at least this much truth to the allegation that the Liberal party has been running with the hare and hunting with the hounds: that within the confines of the party there are two quite conflicting schools of thought on the role of the state in society. There are a conservative wing and a radical wing within the Liberal party. The former is pre-occupied with political liberty; it holds that the historic task of Liberalism is still to hold fast to the principles of John Stuart Mill, Gladstone, Asquith and Laurier, and to ward off the world-wide invasions of the sanctity and dignity of the individual. The latter contends that the destiny of Liberalism was not fulfilled with the achievement of political liberty but that it is now faced with the challenge of attaining economic liberty as well, without which political liberty may be an empty boon. This point of view was expressed in classic form at the Young Liberal Convention at Hamilton last September by Dr. Etienne Gilson, eminent French philosopher:

A liberal, said Gilson, is a man who in everything stands for political liberty. But political liberty is not an end in itself, but a means to ensure all other liberties. "Thus, there are men who consider themselves as liberals because they are willing to grant political liberty to all; yet, in point of fact, such men may be a great danger to true liberalism, precisely because they overlook many concrete implications of the word liberty."

There is no absurdity in the view held by some, Gilson went on, that once a man is given his political liberty, society does not owe him anything more. It is up to him, through his own work and his own intelligence, to make the best of his political liberty in order to acquire all that he needs or wants to acquire. "Everybody is then fighting for himself and let the best man win." The trouble with this view is that it ignores the results of just going so far: "Pure political democracy—or democracy that has no other ambition than to achieve political equality by removing all political privileges—has naturally tended in the economic field to the progressive concentration of wealth within the hands of comparatively few men. These men themselves can be said to constitute a kind of economic nobility, which is typical of what we call a capitalistic regime."

Marxism, says Gilson, which pretends to provide an answer to this concentration of wealth in private hands, is a remedy worse than the disease: "The century-long history of capitalism is that of a progressive accumulation of wealth and of economic power in a decreasing number of hands. But the Marxist revolution turns out to be but a last effort of concentration, whereby the whole of economic power finds itself concentrated within a single hand, that of the state." Thus, he says, Marxist socialism "achieves political equality through equally depriving all men of their political liberty, just as it achieves economic equality through equally depriving all men of their economic liberty."

Intelligent Man's Program

Advocates of pure political democracy are quite right, he agrees, in adamantly opposing socialism. But, he complains, the only program of capitalistic democracy is to stop Marxism, just as the only program of Marxism is to destroy capitalistic democracy. The trouble is that an intelligent man's political program cannot consist in being against something, but in being for something.

I think Gilson put his finger on the dilemma within the Canadian Liberal party. The conservative wing is absolutely sound and right in fighting for the preservation of political liberties, the supremacy of parliament and the protection of individual rights against the state. But there is a more dynamic element within the Liberal party which sees no salvation in a policy of merely clinging to the political liberties won in the 19th century, unless to it can be added policies of a more positive nature.

"There is no respect for human persons," Gilson asserts, "in a political regime where, with no limits set on the free play of individual interests, the right to private property becomes, not the means for all men to possess what they need, but the means, for some men, to prevent other men from exercising that same right. Indeed, when a man does not own his own body, he finds it difficult to own his soul. But there is still less respect for human persons in a Marxist society where each man is but a cog in some gigantic industrial machine, which, in the name of technical progress, crushes human beings instead of helping them to insure the full development of their personalities."

And this leads Dr. Gilson to a fundamental principle which underlies a good deal of the book "Industry and Humanity," which Mackenzie King published thirty years ago, though nowhere has he or any other Canadian political leader expressed it so tersely:

"Let us therefore state, as our first political principle, that the aim and scope of all our activities shall be to organize human relations in such a way that each human person, soul *and* body, be safe against all forms of oppression, be it that of the state or of other individuals."

Embedded in such a philosophy may be the answer to the searching questions which many Liberals have been asking themselves: Is regulation of social activity consistent with Liberal principles? How far can social welfare measures extend without, by paternalistic destruction of the incentives to enterprise, bringing the individual into almost a parasitical dependence upon the state? Is it true that such measures as have been introduced by Liberals, such as old age pensions, family allowances, health grants, the White Paper and Green Book proposals for cyclical investment and taxing policies, are in reality subtle moves towards the C.C.F., and ultimately to statism?

There may not prove to be much time for a searching examination of these matters in the three days of the August convention. But they are being hotly debated by some Liberals who have the future of their party at heart. Somewhere the line must be drawn; the implications made clear. Gilson says: "Statism exists where the state aims to do the work of families, not where it helps families in doing their own work themselves." And "What the state has to do everywhere is to favor and to regulate professional, commercial and industrial organizations, becoming the natural arbiter between employers and employees, to the greater benefit of all." These are large and difficult problems, which the convention cannot dodge.

EXAMINATION FOR AN ADULT

WHAT is good sense? An instinct or a learning—
A princely talent, or incessant yearning
For thrift within the necessary act,
The sparing gesture for the well-known fact?
Or, is it ageless flavor of the sun,
To season small distresses with bright fun,
And mellow human conduct, destitute
Of salty humor through the long dispute
Between young ecstacy and sober years . . . ?
Is good sense merely courage . . . in arrears?

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Photo by Ashley and Crippen

Hyman Goodman, who was recently appointed the Concertmaster of the Toronto Symphony orchestra, has been well known as an outstanding violin soloist and ensemble musician for many years. During the war he headed a talented R.C.A.F. concert party which toured overseas. Since 1945 he has been Concertmaster of the summer Proms in Varsity Arena and has made several solo appearances including guest engagements with the T.S.O. At August 5 Prom he will play Paganini's Variations, Guy Fraser Harrison conducting.

Passing Show

A CORRESPONDENT asks if we don't think the *Globe and Mail's* editorial page is less colorful than it used to be. If you mean less George McCullagh-ful we do, and we deplore it.

•

The Canadian government says it will not employ Communists to do work of a secret character. It is believed that this is not because they aren't good at it.

•

Fine Art of Splitting Hairs

McGill claims to have the first course in Arts leading to a Fine Arts degree. Toronto replies that it has had for years a course in Fine Arts leading to an Arts degree. To most people it will seem a fine distinction.

•

Winner of a British Socialist beauty queen contest turned out to be the daughter of a prominent Conservative. Just a case of mistaking a socialite for a Socialist.

•

Why is it that - - - ?

Why is it that, with all the scientists there are in the world, not one of them can produce carbon paper that lies flat when you want to put it in the typewriter?

•

The only person who gained ground with everyone as a result of the two American political conventions was General Eisenhower. He kept clear of both of them.

•

Fuel Be Able

I see by the paper that Minister Howe
Suggests that we purchase our coal supply now.
Quite right, Mr. Howe, there's no doubt that we ought—
But permit me to ask you one question: *With what?*

J. E. P.

•

Voters' lists in the province of Quebec, as posted on the telegraph poles, now contain the age of every voter. What will they think of next to discourage women from voting?

•

Lucy says she hopes there will be no dark horses in the Liberal leadership race; it's nice to know that not one of the present entries is a bachelor.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

who this month have been correctly designated by *Jewish Frontier* of New York as "the foe within." The attempt to run arms to Irgun forces in violation of the truce is described by the American monthly as constituting the "climactic arrogance" of Menakhem Beigin, the leader of Irgun, who "has presumed to violate the very territory of Israel and precipitate a near-insurrection in pursuit of his insane ambitions."

It was the American Jewish community, continues *Jewish Frontier*, which supplied the funds for this fratricidal engagement. "It is up to the Zionist leadership in this country to end, once and for all, the intolerable confusion, the chaos, the criminal frivolity, tolerated in American Jewry in its unthinking response to anyone who holds up a sensational placard before it and reaches for a dollar." The placards, we may add, were held up in Canada also, sometimes by newspapers which should have reflected more carefully before selling their space for that purpose. We doubt if the response of Canadian Jewry was very great, and we think it is well recognized in this country that the one thing which can justify the action of the Israeli government in setting itself up as an independent state is its ability and determination to make its authority effective, and that in so doing it should have the support of all friends of the Jewish people everywhere.

The situation, incidentally, is by no means new. Mr. de Valera had his troubles with the Irish Republican Army, which was also a bit arrogant.

Eminent Theologian

THE Canadian press has taken less note than it should of the death of one of the most distinguished of Canada's sons resident in the United States. Dr. Douglas Clyde Macintosh was for many years Professor of Systematic Theology in Yale Divinity School, but he was born at Breadalbane, Ont., and studied at Vankleek Hill high school and McMaster University, which latter gave him an honorary degree in 1932. He was one of the intellectual leaders in the movement on this continent which was based on the view, as stated in his own language, that "Theology must become scientific or science will not allow us to have a theology," and his volume, "Theology as an Empirical Science" (1919), marked a new movement in American religious thought. By an odd coincidence the page of the "American Who's Who" which contains his biography lists also, among a total of 13 names, two other noted American clergymen born in Canada and a world-famous sociologist who, though born in Scotland, achieved his first reputation during his long term at Toronto University. (It is of course a "Mac" page.)

The Mod

WE must advise some of our readers, and warn others, that next week, at St. Ann's on Cape Breton Island, the annual Gaelic Mod will be in progress. This, of course, is just like a Feis or an Eisteddfod, except that it is Scottish instead of Irish or Welsh.

There will be reels and jigs and flings and sword dances for those that are light of foot, and putting the shot and tossing the caber for the more muscular. The opening speech will be given by Lord MacDonald of MacDonald, and Angus L. of Nova Scotia will be there too.

There will be plenty of music, some of it from fiddles but mostly from the pipes. And for those who are not musically inclined there will be a four-day bicycle race, all around the Cabot Trail, which will allow them to get away at the beginning of the proceedings and keep out of earshot until it is all over.

Cross of Civil Rights

IF we had not heard it with our own ears over the radio, we could scarcely believe that Mr. Charles Bloch of Georgia could have said it. We were sufficiently shocked when he shouted that, for him as for the other Democratic delegates from the Southern States who were opposing Mr. Truman and his civil rights proposals, "States' rights" were older and more important than "civil rights." In a flash we were back in the days of Abraham Lincoln and heard him saying, at a Republican State Convention on June 16, 1858, "I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free."

But then, not satisfied with this, Mr. Bloch went on to paraphrase those burning words of William Jennings Bryan at the National Democratic Convention in 1896: "you shall not crucify us," said Mr. Bloch, "upon a cross of civil rights." Perhaps he forgot that nearly twenty centuries ago a man was indeed crucified who had preached the dignity and equality of all mankind—without regard to race or creed or even color.

But who are we to throw stones at Mr. Bloch? There are plenty of people in Canada who still put provincial rights above civil rights and whose thoughts on equality get no farther than the shape of a man's nose or the color of his skin.

Changing Horses

THE difficulties involved in the task of leading the Conservative party are so great and so well known that it is no discredit to any politician that he has not been successful in it—and anyhow Mr. Bracken may not be a politician. The party as he leaves it is certainly more vigorous and probably more united than when he took charge of it, a statement which could not be made concerning several of his predecessors.

The party councils having decided that a change would be necessary, it was probably a wise move to effect it now, so that the new leader will enter on his duties as nearly as possible at the same time as the new leader of the Liberals. To postpone the operation would have exposed the Conservatives to a grave danger of having an election called on them just as an inexperienced and little known leader was about to take charge of their affairs. We say "little known," because with the possible exception of Mr. Diefenbaker and Mr. J. M. Macdonnell none of the men now at Ottawa has been able to make much of an impression on the public by his actions in opposition, and even Mr. Drew has done little to attract attention outside of his own province. It will take a good deal of careful build-up to establish a successor to Mr. Bracken, and whoever obtains that honor it will be necessary for the party to act as if it really wanted him to have it—which it has not always done in recent years.

Is Bigness Badness?

SEVERAL times recently we have laid stress on the importance of our Combines Investigation Act, pointing out that one of the main arguments of the socialists against capitalism is that capitalism leads to combines, monopolies, and trusts which are allowed to exploit the public. We are glad to find that *Fortune*, in its leading article this month, takes much the same line in regard to the anti-trust laws in the United States.

Both the Liberal and Conservative Parties are drawing up national platforms. We hope that both of them will give strong support to the general principle of watching and checking monopolies.

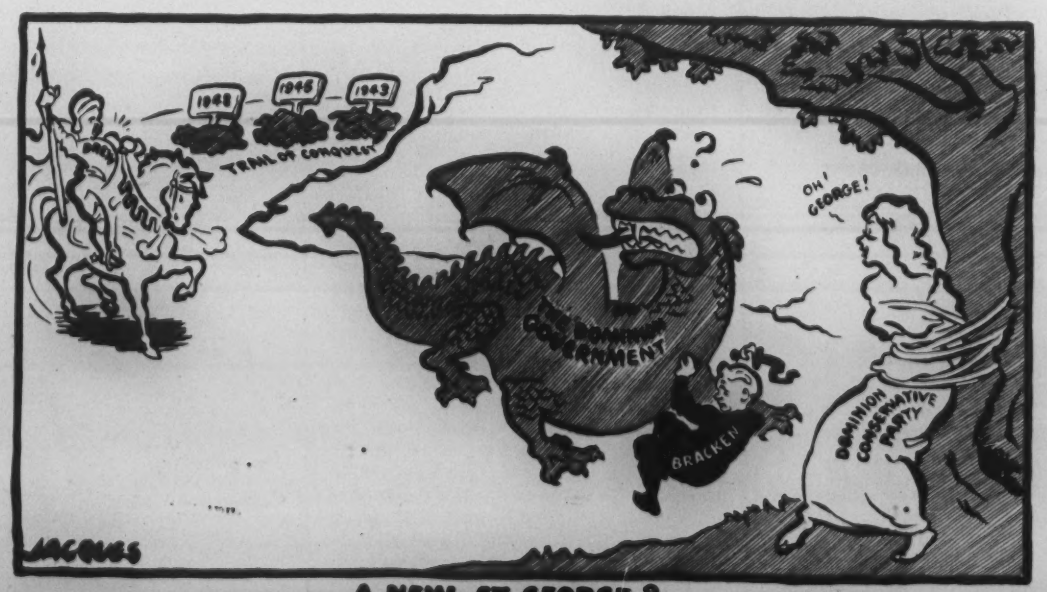
In the last session of parliament the chief point at issue between the two parties was whether, when the Commissioner under our Act makes an investigation and a report to the Minister of Justice, that report should automatically be made public. The Conservative argument is that, by publishing the report, the government is, if not condemning the firms concerned before they come to trial in the courts, then at least casting a shadow on their good names. On the other hand we are inclined to feel, with the Liberals, that it is not in the public interest to allow the Minister to suppress a report of the Commissioner; if he has the power to suppress it all sorts of pressure will be brought on him to do so. The present system puts a grave responsibility on the Commissioner, and if he makes reports that the courts find to be ill-founded or frivolous, he should be fired; but so far there is no reason to suggest a change.

There is, however, some reason to think, particularly after what happened to the Dental Supplies case a few months ago in the lower court, that the Commissioner needs better legal advice. If so, he should get it.

But these are matters of detail and procedure. Much more important are matters of principle. The *Fortune* article points out that, under American law as interpreted by the Supreme Court, mere bigness is badness; the Aluminum Company of America, which controlled 90 per cent of supplies, was convicted on this very account. In our own law the test is not mere bigness, but whether monopolistic power is actually used in a way that hurts the public.

We are inclined to prefer our own principle. Yet the Supreme Court is obviously right in saying that it is impossible to have a monopoly position without using it. The basic principle on which our private enterprise system works is that, short of state control which is to be avoided as both economically inefficient and politically dangerous, there must be some sort of competition, some division of power, some check on the ability of one firm to exploit others or the general public.

This is a field where there are no easy answers, where we must feel our way. But feeling our way is not another name for sitting still. As monopolies grow and change their form we must work out new ways of holding them back or guiding them in the public interest.



A NEW ST. GEORGE?

Olympic Games

AS USUAL, the Olympic Games that begin next week in London will receive a burning torch carried by runners from Greece. The first runner started some days ago; his torch was lighted in historic Olympia by 19-year old girl from Pyrgos. According to tradition, some children should have run a little way with him, chanting passages from Euripides in honor of peace, but this year the authorities, who had been attacked the night before by Greek guerrillas, decided to substitute a military guard. Meanwhile, the Greek destroyer Hastings, waiting to carry the runner across in safety to the Island of Corfu to continue his way north-westward, shelled the guerrillas in the hills, and aeroplanes kept watch overhead.

The original Olympic Games, which go back nearly three thousand years, apparently had a good deal to do with military training. Only later did they become the scene of friendly rivalry and religious ceremony amongst the Greek states. The idea of friendly rivalry was behind the revival of the games fifty years ago, but before we know where we are we shall be back to military training.

This is just the sort of thing that makes Professor Toynbee seem so convincing when he talks about the cycles of civilization!

Mr. Howe's Breakfast

THE import bans and restrictions that other countries are putting up against our exports are a constant source of worry and trouble to our exporters and to Trade Minister Howe. "We have a new crop of them every morning for breakfast," says Mr. Howe.

It is not that people overseas do not want our goods. In many parts of the world Canadian manufacturers have built up excellent markets; within the Empire preference area, we are accustomed to sell American-type goods—motor cars, and stoves, and electrical equipment, and radios, and many other products.

The trouble is that the Canadian dollar is very scarce. Other countries have been driven to conserve and save Canadian dollars just as we have been driven to conserve and save American dollars. They pick and choose between the goods we have to offer; broadly speaking they take foods and materials from us, but economize by refusing to take fully manufactured goods. The position was formally called to Mr. Howe's attention a few weeks ago in a comprehensive statement from the Canadian Exporters' Association.

The question is, how can we make the Canadian dollar less scarce for these countries? The only safe and sure way is to buy more goods from them; the more money we spend on their goods the more they can afford to spend on ours. If Mr. Howe will put on an English shirt and an English worsted suit in the morning, eat soft-currency oranges and drink soft-currency coffee from soft-currency chinaware for breakfast, and ride to work in a British car—and if the rest of us will do the same,—then we can make some headway towards keeping our overseas markets for our own manufactures. If not, Mr. Howe will continue to have trouble at the breakfast table.

New U.S. Foreign Policy Indicated With A Republican President

By CHARLES NICHOLS

When Thomas Dewey recently won the Republican presidential nomination, he remarked, "I come to you unfettered by a single obligation or promise to any living person." But will he really be free of traditional Republican isolationism, should he win next November's election from Harry Truman, the Democratic nominee picked last week?

In the matter of foreign policy the U.S. might be in for some changes. The position of Dewey and Republicans in general in world problems is far from clear. Dewey's earlier isolationism is still remembered, the influence of G.O.P. economic isolationists was recently responsible for cutting the term of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and the new party platform formulated at Philadelphia was cleverly ambiguous on foreign policy.

On the other hand, Governor Dewey has been a first rate administrator of New York state and, should he win the election, in foreign policy he will have the guidance of internationally-conscious Senator Arthur Vandenberg and John Foster Dulles, who is rumored to be Dewey's choice for Secretary of State.

Washington.

THE course that United States foreign policy will follow during the next four uncertain years must remain seriously in doubt until the new government—probably Republican—begins to conduct the affairs of the nation.

Now that the campaign for the November presidential and Congressional elections is under way, in a season of searing political and solar heat, policy is taking a holiday. U.S. affairs are being guided by the directives laid down by a hurried, tired and frustrated Congress which cut short its deliberations late last month to devote its energies to the political campaigning ahead. Not until after the elections are over and a new administration takes office, will there be any essential change in America's approach to domestic and international problems.

With President Truman's first term coming to a close and with the likelihood of a swing in the national elections to the Republican party, there is a sort of interregnum in what is sometimes referred to as the American system of elective monarchy. At the end of the period, a change in the nation's policies is almost inevitable. The only question considered is how drastic the change may be.

At the outset of the election campaign, foreign affairs are emphasized in the oratory and argument of both the Democrat and Republican party leaders. The men who are competing for the right to guide policy are sensitive to the world's eyes upon them. They are sensitive, too, to the fact that never before have the people of the United States been so preoccupied with world events, so ready to demand intelligent leadership in that province from their government. It is no longer a thoughtless oratorical fancy when political aspirants tell the great national party conventions that their actions are being watched and their words examined by the peoples of other nations. It may have been so in the past; for it is a useful phrase to emphasize or exaggerate the collective self-importance of a political meeting. Today it is a serious recognition of American responsibility in world affairs.

Certain Modifications

Recognition of that responsibility, however, is not a guarantee that the President to be elected in November, and his administration, will act to fulfil it in the same way as did the out-going administration. A Republican President would almost certainly modify to some degree the policies initiated by President Truman and his Secretary of State, George Marshall. And, according to all present political calculations, it appears very likely that Republican Thomas Edmund Dewey will be the next Chief Executive.

The position of Dewey—and Republicans in general—on world problems is far from clear. In a party which embraces most of the country's isolationists, he is considered an internationalist, though a relatively recent recruit to that persuasion. In "political" foreign policy, as distinct from "economic" foreign policy, he appears to be a determined convert. Up until 1940 he was isolationist. In that year it was evident that he could not hope to achieve the Republican presidential nomination unless he changed his views. He changed.

That metamorphosis was significant, not only as it tended to confirm suspicions that Dewey was above all an opportunist with inordinate personal ambition, but because it indicated a spectacular change in the national frame of mind. Dewey is an astute political tactician. He studies popular opinion polls as a means of reading the mind of the voting majority and then acts accordingly. He reasons that if he is to be the people's leader he must follow them. So when he turned from isolationism to internationalism it was interpreted, perhaps not too unkindly, as conclusive proof that the majority of the nation had changed first.

Subject to Pressures

Dewey has since then supported most aspects of the United States bi-partisan foreign policy: the Truman doctrine of helping independent nations protect themselves, the Marshall plan of aid to European democracies, the concept of western European union, and the admission of displaced persons into the U.S. The support came, however, from Governor Thomas Dewey of New York state, a man speaking for himself as a presidential aspirant in one of the most internationalist-minded and liberal states in the Union. He was not then, as he will be if he becomes president, subject to pressures from all the special interests in the land.

Assuming the majority of the U.S. people remain conscious of their country's role in the world, it is likely that Dewey will allow continuation of the bi-partisan foreign policy which the administrations of both the late President Roosevelt and President Truman have followed. The Republican party is pledged, in fact, to keep foreign affairs out of the field of controversy if they are returned. When it comes to "economic" foreign policy, the Republican course is in doubt.

Dewey has supported the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act which Cordell Hull and President Roosevelt devised 14 years ago as an instrument to chip down tariff walls blocking world trade—walls that had been built round the United States by the Republican administration in the years following the First Great War. The Act has now become an integral part of the whole U.S. foreign policy. Without it, so the administration reasons, there would be little hope for world economic recovery. Yet the Republicans, in Congress and convention, have indicated that they might change the act materially. Before the 80th Congress adjourned, the Republican majority effectively shortened the life of the Act, renewing it for only one year instead of the customary three. It further restricted the power of the President to negotiate tariff changes without first taking advice from the Tariff Commission, a restriction which is undoubtedly designed to "hamper and obstruct" the negotiation of new agreements.

Just what the Republican congressmen have in mind is not clear. Their critics accuse them of wanting to return to the economic isolation of the 1920's. Even if that is putting too harsh an interpretation on their action, there are indications that influential elements in the party want at least to prevent further tariff lowering and perhaps to raise exist-

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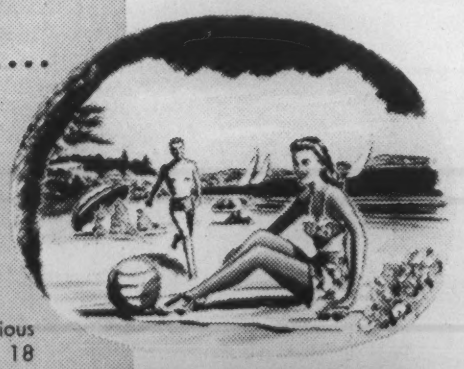

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ing tariffs. The phrasing of one paragraph in the Republican statement of policy, adopted by the party convention in Philadelphia last month, may be significant. "At all times safeguarding our own industry and agriculture, and under efficient administration procedures for the legitimate consideration of domestic needs, we shall support the system of reciprocal trade and encourage international commerce."

Domestic Interests

Precedence is given to the qualifying terms. Far from being a wholehearted endorsement of the reciprocal trade principles, it indicates a preoccupation with the protection of domestic interests. The party platform represents a pooling of opinion and often compromise between conflicting opinion. In the circumstance, the wording of the trade plank may be read as evidence that the influence of economic isolationists in the upper strata of the party is not insignificant.

The ultimate shape of American world policy, both political and economic, will depend in the last resort upon the character of the President. It will depend upon the ability of the President to follow his own course against pressure groups inside and outside Congress. Dewey will have an excellent opportunity to carry out the policies he has publicly supported, if he wants to.

He will not be in the unenviable position that President Truman occupied for the past two years as virtually a "prisoner" of a hostile Congress. For the first two years of a new President's term, his powers are strongest. During that period he can make his influence prevail. That, in Dewey's case, will be the testing period—if he wins office. Only then, when he has the responsibility of action, will it be possible to determine where he actually stands on major political issues.

There is a lot that can be, and is, said about the New York Governor. He is unprepossessing in appearance and in manner, and he is aware of the fact. In spite of careful training by an elocutionist, he has failed to develop a voice of impelling quality. If he does not excite bitterness among his enemies as President Roosevelt did, he does invite personal ridicule. Because very few people know him well, the remark that "you really have to know Dewey to dislike him" is often quoted by those who don't. His small, impeccably-groomed figure, his rather stiff manner and the waxen smile under his black moustache have inspired an unkind but apt discription of him: "He looks like nothing so much as the bridegroom on top of a wedding cake."

He is respected nevertheless as a first-rate administrator. His record as Governor of New York is one which his opponents do not criticize because they cannot. And while his sincerity is often questioned, he is at least given credit for the fact that he surrounds himself with well-chosen advisers whose guidance he takes seriously.

Winning and Influencing

Even in his own party, where his political skill and doggedness are valued, he is not warmly liked. Men like Governor Earl Warren of California, who will run as vice-presidential candidate on the Republican ticket, and ex-Governor Harold Stassen of Minnesota would probably make more inspiring leaders so far as the party rank and file is concerned. Both Stassen and Warren provoked far more enthusiastic applause during the Republican convention than did Dewey. But Dewey had planned his campaign with exact care and he had support where he knew it would be useful, among the influential party veterans. The perfunctory applause in response to the convention announcement that the other candidates had conceded the nomination to Dewey prompted one observer on the spot to remark: "This is conclusive proof that you don't have to win friends in order to influence people."

The nomination proved, too, that in spite of the elaborate ritual of the American convention system, the presidential candidates, with a few infrequent exceptions, are chosen by the men who are experienced party regulars and who do their selecting largely outside the convention halls.

Swimming, canoeing, rowing, sailing, fishing—these enter into most vacation plans. But too often, holidays bring tragedies—over 1000 Canadians drown each year.

The Canadian Red Cross Society water safety rules are printed here in the hope that both adults and children will learn them, respect them, and *obey* them.

RED CROSS Rules for Water Safety

1. **Learn to swim safely.** Join a swim class sponsored by Red Cross or other recognized organizations. Know your own limitations as a swimmer.
2. **Learn artificial respiration.** The briefest delay in applying it may cost a life.
3. **Where to swim.** If possible, swim in a supervised area. Investigate unknown water before swimming or diving. Respect "DANGER" signs.
4. **When to swim.** Late morning and afternoon are the safest hours in which to swim.
5. **Temperature and time.** Between 70° and 80° is best (warmer water relaxes too much, colder exhausts). 30 minutes is long enough in the water for the average swimmer.
6. **Swimming after eating.** Wait at least 2 hours after eating a regular meal before swimming.
7. **Panic** contributes to most accidents. Learn to scull and tread water. Novices must stay in shallow water while learning to swim.
8. **Exhaustion.** Avoid over-activity before a swim. Over-exertion while swimming, and extremely cold water also contribute to exhaustion.
9. **Always have a companion** when fishing, swimming or boating. *Never* swim alone.
10. **Reaching aids.** Learn how to use all reaching aids; how to use floating objects to support yourself; how to throw handline and ring buoy.
11. **Cramps.** If hit by stomach cramps, scull to support yourself and call for help. To ease leg cramps, take a deep breath, submerge, and seize cramped muscles with thumb and fingers of one hand, pressing through the muscles to meet those of the other hand.
12. **Currents.** Never buck a current. Swim diagonally across and with its flow. If unable to reach shore, drift to save strength and call for help. If caught by an undertow, go with it and swim diagonally upwards to the surface.
13. **Weeds.** Use gentle, slow drawing and shaking movements to get out of weeds. Swim *with* the current, not against it, until freed.
14. **Boating.** If capsized, hang onto the boat and call for help. *Never* enter a canoe unless you are an experienced, competent swimmer.

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Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832
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WASHINGTON LETTER

"Lame Duck" Presidency Is Likely Despite The Special Session

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PRESIDENT Truman's selection of Missouri "Turnip Day", July 26, to recall Congress for the pre-election special session will have at least one advantage for the Democratic Party: it will likely push the Henry Wallace Third Party convention, set for July 23 to 25 in hot old Philadelphia, out of the headlines.

The special session call will not whittle down that four to ten million votes that the Wallaceites expect to take from the Democrats, nor is it likely to prevent the revolting Southern Democrats from putting their own candidate into the presidential race. In the eyes of many friends and enemies, the special session was the worst political blunder that the President could have made. It gives the Republicans a chance to mend legislative mistakes. It will enable his critics to try to strengthen charges that he cannot work either with a Republican or a Democratic Congress.

Strangely enough, the President has emerged stronger politically from the Democratic convention at which New Deal Democrats tried to repudiate him in favor of General Eisenhower or Supreme Court Justice Douglas. It is admitted by most factions, somewhat grudgingly by the G.O.P. of course, that he showed fighting spirit and sportsmanship. His personal stature was also enhanced in the light of the subsequent revelation that his special session call was not mere "party politics." A shaky international situation which many Americans believe could quickly materialize into war was partly responsible for the White House decision to bring Congress back to Washington.

That call was unpopular with Congressmen of both parties who were either vacationing or readying election campaign plans. But Presidential advisers fear that in the next few weeks, after the crops have been harvested in Russia and the satellite countries, that anything can happen.

Ordinary citizens, as well as sources close to the foreign situation, have somewhat reconciled themselves to the possibility of a flareup in tense relations with Soviet Russia. A seasoned Congressional observer told this writer: "I think the Republicans will win the election whether or not we are at war."

This comment is mentioned, not to illustrate the fairly general, current belief that the Democrats are going to come out losers November 2, but to emphasize how close a reasoning and well-informed American considers the possibility of armed warfare.

President's Ability Demonstrated

The President's ability to act with decision on international problems was demonstrated in his firm stand against Russia on Greek-Turkish aid and the Marshall Plan. From a partisan standpoint, these projects may have given Governors Dewey and Warren campaign material, because they contend Mr. Truman failed to consult the Republican leadership on all their phases. Yet, through them, Mr. Truman showed a firm hand toward Premier Stalin.

That position was backed up by Congress and the opposition party through the bipartisan foreign policy. It met with criticism from Henry Wallace, who believes that world conflict can be avoided by appeasing Russia.

The Third Party, in the same City of Brotherly Love, and in the same convention hall used by the two major parties, will this week go through the business of nominating Wallace for President and Senator Glen Taylor of Idaho for vice-president.

Mr. Wallace professes to welcome the special session of Congress. He says it will give the country "a preview of what bipartisan campaign promises mean." He contends that it will merely give the citizens a chance to see "each party trying to manoeuvre the other so as to snare votes, but at the same time passing no bills that might really aid the people."

G.O.P.sters charge that the President was definitely playing politics in challenging the Republican leadership in Congress "to pass in 15 days the legislation that the Democratic party has been unable to get through in 16 years." And from those dissident Southern Democrats comes an intimation that the special session could well develop into a greater catastrophe for Harry Truman and a bigger boon to the Republicans if they decide to filibuster on controversial, especially state rights issues.

Present prospects are that Harry Truman is going into the history books as a "lame duck" president. In U.S. political parlance, a lame duck is a man still holding political office although having failed to be re-elected. Barring a political miracle, President Truman is not expected to be re-elected.

Challenge To Congress

His challenge to Congress to take some action on nine specific issues has only slightly disturbed the complacent taking for granted that he is inevitably a lame duck. He stirred up the only real enthusiasm Democrats were able to muster at their convention when he told delegates that he wanted the extraordinary session to consider: inflation, housing, education, health, civil rights, minimum wage boost, social security, public power and displaced persons.

Already Governor Dewey has conferred with Senator Robert A. Taft, the G.O.P.'s congressional policy chief, and the Republican presidential candidate is opening his Washington headquarters this week in order to watch capital developments more closely.

The election campaign will likely shape up around these nine issues, as well as on any matters that an explosive foreign situation might produce.

For background on what might happen in Congress in coming weeks on these legislative items, here is a summary of what the President has requested, the position of major party platforms, and action already taken by Congress:

1. RISING PRICES: The President's anti-inflation program is supported by the Democratic plank. Mr. Truman asked for standby power to impose price and wage controls. The G.O.P. platform proposes to attack the "basic causes" of high prices by reducing Government spending, cutting public debt, and other measures. The Republican Congress enacted a bill to keep prices down by voluntary methods. Last week living costs reached a new peak.

2. HOUSING: Democrats promise overall legislation, including slum clearance, low-rent projects built with Federal aid through local agencies. The G.O.P. promises federal aid to States to be used only where the need cannot be met by private capital and

(*Continued on Page* 16)

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LIGHTER SIDE

Required Text On Tito

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IN MANY ways editing a Communist journal on this continent must be remarkably easygoing and comfortable work. All the Communist journalist needs to do is to take over stories from the finance-controlled reactionary press and class-angle them as news. No leg work, no rushing to get out on the street, no mass-scrambling to pay-telephones, no competition.

This system worked smoothly until the Tito story broke. As the Party frankly admits, Tito's behavior came as a "painful surprise", and unfortunately the local Party isn't geared for painful surprises. There was no immediate statement from Moscow and this left the Communist press in the unhappy position of a child whose mother, while too preoccupied to see that it doesn't get into trouble, can be counted on to take a sharp line if it does. Under the circumstances the leftist press did the best it could, keeping quiet till word from Moscow came through, then fearlessly printing the whole of the Cominform statement, most of which had been given out by the reactionary capitalist press eleven days before.

In any event the Cominform reply establishes a fairly complete text of policy in case any further trouble breaks out in the Balkans. The question is, would the local Communist press venture to follow it? The dramatic sketch below represents an attempt to figure out what would happen if Rumania, say, were to take it into its head to follow Yugoslavia's lead.

THE scene is the staff room of the Communist journal. There is a large picture of Stalin on the wall and next to it a conspicuous space that once held the photograph of Tito. When the curtain goes up the Assistant Editor is just taking down the picture of Commissar Anna Pauker.

Editor: Just a minute. I don't think we ought to take down Commissar Pauker's picture just yet. That sort of hasty and irremediable action is just the sort of thing to lead to ghoulish speculations on the part of the servants of reaction.

Asst. Editor: Still it's practically certain that after what has happened Comrade Pauker will have to be liquidated.

Editor: Please don't use the word "liquidated". "Liquidated" has been malignantly distorted by the finance-controlled Western press to mean sent to labor camp or shot in the back of the head. (Consulting his text.) Say "replaced".

Asst. Editor (still hesitating): Still Comrade Pauker is evidently guilty of an erroneous departure from the strict Marxist-Leninist line.

Editor: That isn't for us to say. We don't want to be guilty of an undignified manoeuvre and an impermissible political gamble, it says here. The Bureau wouldn't like it. After all, Commissar Pauker is right out of the Bureau top-drawer. No, better put it back.

Asst. Editor (reluctantly replacing Madame Pauker's picture): But aren't we going to say anything about Rumania? Look at the way we got sooped on Yugoslavia.

Editor: We'll wait till word comes through, then we will announce that we are the first paper to publish the complete statement on Rumania.

Asst. Editor: Yes but before that most of it will have been published already by the mercenary capitalistic press.

Editor: What difference does that make? None of our readers ever read the mercenary capitalistic press anyway. (Reverting to text.) In due time we will announce that if the Communist party in Rumania fails to correct its errors in a frankly self-critical manner it will have to be replaced by sound international leadership.

SPORTS EDITOR (cheerfully): Well, anyway I haven't anything to worry about. Here's my piece on the perfidious anti-racialism of the Olympic Selection Committee, in case you're interested.

Women's Editor: And I've got a Tomato Surprise recipe that will simply have the readers drooling. Naturally I've added that the Abbott policy, backed by the Canadian kulak system, has made it impossible for the average working-man's family to obtain tomatoes in any form. . . I've filled in with handy uses for stale bread.

Sports Editor: You know, that Bread Pudding recipe of yours is a wonderful line.

Women's Editor: You mean you actually *like* bread pudding!

Sports Editor (with feeling): God, no! . . . I mean it's a wonderful ideological line. Only couldn't you class-angle it a bit more? I mean, make it a little more revolting?

Women's Editor: Well it's a little hard to make Bread Pudding more revolting but I'll do what I can for the Party.

Asst. Editor: Here you two sit round talking about Bread Pudding, with all hell breaking loose in the Balkans! (To the Editor.) The question is, what are we going to do about it?

Editor: Well, I thought we might send a statement to Moscow, emphasizing our strong adherence to the Marxist-Leninist line and possibly expressing our unshakable faith in the policy outlined by the Cominform whatever it is.

Asst. Editor: And publish it?

Editor: Well no, not for the present. We'll file it till we get direct word from the Cominform about the exact form a letter of faith and encouragement to the Cominform should take.

Asst. Editor (after a pause): Well all I can say is it's the heck of a note trying to get out a paper with editorial headquarters away off on the other side of the North Pole.

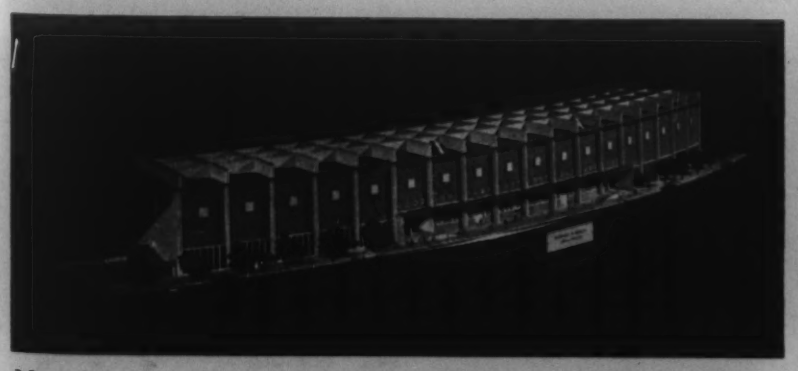
(There is an icy silence, during which the Sports and Women's Editors glance at each other uneasily.)

Editor: Since it is impossible to carry on this meeting in the spirit of comradely and fraternal discussion I suggest that the Assistant Editor withdraw to the Men's Washroom for a period of frank Leninist self-criticism.

(After a brief struggle with himself the Assistant Editor gets up and withdraws.)

Editor (reciting after him): Always remembering that if the Assistant Editor finds it impossible to admit his errors honestly and openly it will be necessary to raise up from below a new Assistant Editor to replace him.

CURTAIN



Marani and Morris, Toronto architects, received an honorable mention, Olympic Arts Competition award in "Architectural Design," last week in London for their model of grandstand for Canadian National Exhibition.

A first honorable mention went to Fritz Brandtner, Montreal, for his painting "Breaking Away" in recent Olympic Art Competition in London.

• •

MY SON, MY SON

I LOOK at my irrepressible lad
Who rips his jeans, who argues like mad,
Who balks every effort to make him neat
(Only a sissy is gentle and sweet!),
Whose hands are usually far from clean—
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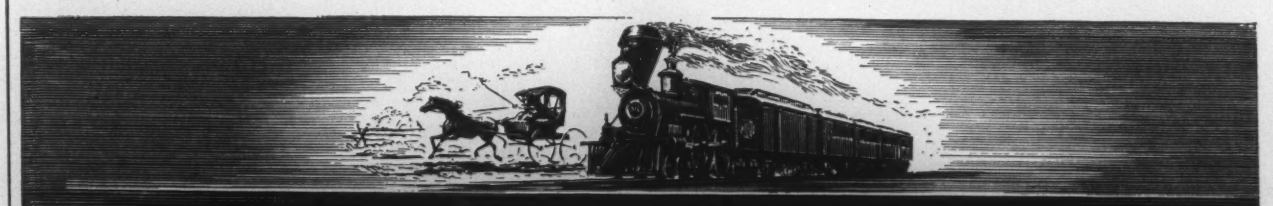

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Case For A Total Air War Has Some Big Loopholes

By THADDEUS KAY

In rebuttal of Major de Seversky's argument for a super air force as the prime need in modern defence planning (S.N., June 26), this writer shows how air power, if stressed at the expense of the army and navy, can be dangerously overemphasized. The army and navy are still important services. Even new elements, such as rocket-propelled, radar-guided bombers, are a job for the ground forces' artillery organization.

Furthermore, in a future war a well-developed security force will be needed at home, especially in the early stages of the conflict.

THE aircraft bugs are flying again, apparently only now emerging from an enforced hibernation (or whatever it is bugs do) which followed the recent war, wherein the aircraft-bug theory of the uselessness of land and sea forces was proved quite incorrect to the tune of some several million most essential sailors and soldiers.

But a bug is a singularly stubborn and persevering little creature. The same theory, with only minor variations, is being propounded again, even by the same individuals, as witness Mr. Eric T. Williams' letter (SATURDAY NIGHT, June 26) quoting the eminent Major Alex. P. de Seversky in refutation of this writer's recent brief piece on the why and what of our future military preparations (S.N., June 19).

If memory serves, the eminent major was a leading light among the "armies and navies are obsolete" and "there'll be no need to invade after we plaster 'em with bombs" folks early in the last imbroglio. Maybe he was right, of course. Maybe if we'd just kept right on bombing, month after month, year after year, decade after decade, the Germans would have given in. It's a cinch we'd have gone broke. The Germans might have given in, that is, unless the British had got tired first of watching V1's and V2's disintegrate their little island.

Let's have a closer look at Mr. Williams' letter, and study a few quotes.

". . . aircraft able to fly anywhere in the world and back without refuelling could quickly destroy (advanced ground-force bases)."

They could, perhaps, if (a) any aircraft existed which can fly anywhere in the world and back without refuelling and still carry anything heavier than a popsicle to drop on the enemy at the other end, and (b) the full co-operation of the enemy's anti-aircraft defences could be secured in advance.

Plaguing Devices

This latter would be most essential because devices to plague the unwary (and even the wary) aviator have in recent years taken far greater strides than has the airplane itself. The proximity fuze, which came into service late in the war, proved very close to 100 per cent effective against the V1. What it would have done (and will do) to piloted aircraft is too horrible to contemplate, even for a ground soldier. And it is by no means the most recent development. The newer gadgets actually go looking for the invader and they go very fast. Moreover, they've got nobody riding inside to worry about a collision.

There might be some hope that a surprise attack would succeed, but even that's highly unlikely, with radar getting itself developed as it is. In fact, unless the Roosians are sounder asleep than anybody thinks, it's doubtful if a foul ball ever rises above the bleachers at Maple Leaf Stadium without being carefully noted in Moscow.

"Air power in the hands of civilized, technologically advanced nations can be the most humane of all military forces."

As we have hinted above, that may well be true insofar as the chaps at the receiving end are concerned. But how about the poor guys who have to fly this air power? Are *they* going to think it's humane when little rocket-propelled, radar-controlled anti-aircraft missiles come ferreting them out of the clouds?

Little Fellows Did It

"By skilfully striking at the vital spots in the enemy's military economy, (air power) can paralyze him and subjugate his will with minimum of destruction and loss of life on both sides."

Again, it can skilfully strike his vital spots if it can get there, only. According to the aerial experts, it was supposed to paralyze him and subjugate his will in the last war. It didn't. Little fellows on their flat feet did. That stuff about the minimum of destruction and loss of life is a little hard to figure out. What's the purpose of all this bombing if it isn't to destroy property and kill people?

"Once a dictatorial power has been compromised its people will be our best allies."

This may be true. Anything may be true. But it sure as heck wasn't true last time. The Italians became allies of a sort, for reasons best known to themselves, but anyone who thinks that the German dictatorship *wasn't* compromised in the last days, and that the German people *did* become our allies, is plain crazy. What the Russian people might do is, of course, conjectural, but it's well to remember that they've lived for thirty years under a dictatorship which makes the Nazi terror look about as terrible as something you'd find at a Home for Wayward Boys. It's even conjectural just how good allies they'd be.

"Invasion will be left to such organizations as the Red Cross with perhaps some mopping up of guerillas."

We can go along with that part about the Red Cross. There are going to be enough casualties when the invasion comes to require plenty of Red Cross help. About that business of mopping up the guerillas, let's keep it in mind that to mop up the guerillas in Western Europe after the air force had paralyzed and subjugated Germany required roughly 100 divisions for ten months the last time out. Russia is a big country and it contains a lot of people. Someone else will have to figure out what par for *that* course will be.

"They (non-aircraft-bugs) are still thinking in last war terms."

They are, and for what appear to be excellent reasons. A lot of things have been widely heralded as destined to change the whole theory and practice of warfare: the bow-and-arrow, the rifle, the machine gun, the tank, the airplane, and, lastly, the atomic bomb. All of them, mark you, have had *some* effect, but none of them has as yet affected basic principles, nor are they likely to.

Why Waste Lives?

In neither this article nor the previous one is there any argument against the idea that you can save a lot of lives by pounding the enemy's cities and factories by long-range means before the soldier boys walk in. It's a sound notion. The only catch is that the piloted aircraft is no longer the easiest and surest way of doing it. Why waste lives, even air force lives?

A rocket-propelled, radar-guided "bomber" can be designed and built that will go anywhere, carrying a big load of whatever you want to put into it. (Atom bombs, if you like, though a lot of people are wondering if the atom bomb won't turn out like poison gas: used effectively at the tail-end of one war but a little too highly developed for safety when the next one comes along.) The ground forces' artillery organization can look after seeing that the missile gets there, as they have done with all basically similar devices in the past.

But no matter how long and how hard you pound the home grounds of the folks you don't like, the time eventually comes when you've got to go in and explain a few things to him personally. He likes to have a heart-to-heart talk before he decides to embrace your way of life and terms of surrender. For this you've got to have an army; nothing else will do. And of course you also need the army to keep him quiet and peace-loving until he really *does* embrace your way of life.

To get the army there and keep it supplied, you need ships and you need transport aircraft. You need, too, the various odds and ends that the textbooks lay down as essential.

Lastly, and incidentally, there is something we're going to require for this war that we didn't need the last time. That's a well-developed and efficient security force at home, especially just as the war starts. For the first time, we've got a sizable group of people right in the house who for one reason or another would like to see the other guy win. If something isn't done about them sooner or later, we aren't going to need that army, those secret weapons, *or* that air force.

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You Can't Expect Bargains In Buying Hospital Care

By EARDLEY BENEDICT

A previous article (S.N., July 3) discussed the implications for Canadians in the new federal proposals for a national health scheme. Here the writer outlines what the federal grants for encouraging hospital construction, generous enough on paper, might mean in actual practice.

A few weeks ago Ontario's Health Minister Russell Kelley announced that, as a measure of cooperation with the federal plan, a committee was being assembled to assess present hospital accommodation and future requirements in his province.

THE second half of the federal proposals for Health Services and Health Insurance, which were presented last May, deals with outright grants towards the construction of hospital accommodation. Obviously, if we are to care for all illness, we must have more buildings to house and care for the sick. These proposed grants are to be conditional on the provinces matching, or bettering them, and on the Dominion grant not exceeding one-third of the total cost of any project. Since the grants offered are to be $1,000 per active treatment bed, and $1,500 per chronic or convalescent bed, and since the cost of a hospital bed in new construction now is approximately $10,000, it will be seen that these conditions will have to be more than met if any construction is to proceed on this basis.

Hospitals are rated by bed capacity, the number of in-patients they can handle at any one time. They range from forty bed institutions in small towns to one thousand bed hospitals, sometimes several of them, in large cities. The cost of each "bed" includes the cost of all facilities necessary for the maintenance and treatment of the patient. Every patient has at his disposal, in a big institution, operating room accommodation, diagnostic and treatment services from X-ray and pathology laboratory, dispensary service and blood bank, besides the tremendous kitchen and laundry, heating and sterilization plants.

When it is realized that the cost of ordinary home construction has risen to an average of $1,500 per room, some idea of the cost of hospital construction may be imagined, with its complicated heating, plumbing and electrical outlet requirements, its fireproof construction, its elevators, its broad corridors, and staff accommodation. Medical equipment has always been expensive and, like everything else, has increased during the last few years. Most of it is hand-forged, highly polished, stainless steel, calling for skilled workmen. Some of this ordinary equipment, normally purchased in gross lots, like thermometers, kidney basins, linen, dishes, forceps, etc., has increased 100 per cent in cost. Thus a bed with minimum service now costs $10,000. Additions to existing hospitals are less, because laboratories, operating rooms and equipment are there now.

An Economic Blow

The initial cost of a hospital is minor compared to maintenance and that, under present proposals, is left to municipal and provincial bodies. In a large institution help of all kinds (engineering, heating, laundry, kitchen, maids, scrubwomen, etc.) runs about one per patient. In other words a one thousand bed hospital has one thousand full time employees. Then you must add food, heat, insurance, repair, drugs, dishes, and a host of other things. Now you have a small idea of why a week in the hospital is such an economic blow to the average patient.

The fee he pays for the use of the operating room for an hour does not cover the wages of the O.R. staff, the cost of disinfecting between cases, the cost of laundering the O.R. linen, and the steam that is necessary to sterilize instruments. A patient needing X-ray plates or treatment pays, no matter how appalling the fee seems to him, but a fraction of the maintenance and replacement cost of equipment worth several hundred thousand dollars, plus the services of skilled technicians who daily risk their own health. Some understanding of why lying in bed and having three meals a day brought to you is so costly is necessary before we can blindly demand national health insurance at $5 per person per year. Even at their prohibitive fees no hospital makes money, and most have to beg their municipality or province for further grants.

The poor and the laborers who use the facilities of ward care are already subsidized by provincial and civic grants. The poor now get hospitalization free and always have. The wage earner gets it at less than cost, some part of his expenses being carried by taxpayers. What is not generally recognized by any but social workers is that the actual hospital bill is but part of the cost of illness to the laborer. His hernia or his wife's varicose veins go untreated for years because he dare not take the time from work and lose his wages for several weeks. The wife for her part cannot leave her family because a housekeeper's wages are beyond her means. Even if hospital costs are taken over in a health scheme, these people will not secure parity with others because they cannot afford to lose time and income.

In many cases, where the patient lives at some distance from hospital facilities, he cannot find the money for train or bus fare even to attend a free out-patient clinic. Free care is of no use to him unless he is brought to the facilities or the facilities are brought to him. Bringing the facilities to him is impossible in areas where there is no water supply or electricity, for nearly all hospital equipment relies on adequate supplies of both. Unless sickness insurance covers his transportation, he is no better off under any new plan than he is now. There is no provision to cover these discrepancies in availability of services in any plan yet proposed.

The $13,000,000 per annum, to be made available by the Dominion for the provinces in $1,000 per bed grants, is likely to be absorbed slowly if the provinces have to put up $9,000 for every $1,000 received. Though it looks generous on paper, and seems logical to the average person who wants free medical care to become universal, it is not so simple a matter. An economically sound health bill will be a long time in the making.

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"BEST IN THE LONG RUN!"

THE WORLD TODAY

Will Be Deadly Serious In Berlin If Neither Side Is Bluffing

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

Lenin: *"The principal link in the chain of world revolution is Germany."*

Trotsky: *"We will fight the Entente on the Rhine."*

Stalin: *"A revolutionary victory in Germany is a victory all over Europe."*

NOW we are coming to really serious business in Berlin. The Western powers have reaffirmed in their notes to Moscow their right to stay in the German capital and their determination to allow no threats or pressure to force them out. The Soviets have replied denying that the British, French and Americans have a right to stay any longer, and claiming officially, for the first time, that Berlin is a part of the Soviet Zone.

They flatly refuse to lift the blockade as a precondition of negotiations on Berlin, and do not even offer to do so if we will reopen negotiations on the whole of Germany, which are the only ones they will engage in, and whose outcome would, at the best, only offer us further unreliable Soviet promises in return for admitting them to the Ruhr.

Who is bluffing? Possibly both sides. If so, the Soviet bluff has not been strong enough to make us retreat from Berlin, since we have been convinced that Stalin wasn't prepared to go to war on this issue.

Nor has our bluff—if it is a bluff—been strong enough to make the Soviets relax the blockade. The Red Army paper in Berlin, *Taegliche Rundschau,* now declares that the Americans would not dare to start a war, when their own commentators admit that the Soviet forces could push to the Rhine in a few days and the Atlantic coast in a few weeks.

The Kremlin answers the moving of American B-29's to Britain and Germany by the statement that it is moving heavy bombers (B-29 copies) into the Soviet Zone. More and more Soviet planes are sent up to harass our transports in the air corridors. *Taegliche Rundschau* speaks menacingly about it being "time to settle the question of the air corridors" by reducing them, as a beginning, from three to one. One of the proposed methods of doing this is by practice or "calibration" firing of Soviet anti-aircraft guns in the corridors.

It is obvious that if our continued declarations that we will stay in Berlin and maintain the air-lift mean anything, we will soon be forced to use fighter planes to convoy our transports. The flying of American jet fighters across the Atlantic may have had nothing to do with such a prospect, but it becomes a part of the larger picture.

Then there is the continued discussion, in both Washington and London, of forcing through armed convoys by road or rail. This would only be an assertion of our undoubted right to an assured supply route into Berlin. The onus of denying us this right, and halting our supply convoys by armed action, would be placed squarely on the Soviets. But it would be highly dangerous, just the same.

Force Through Road Convoys?

We would have to give a clear warning of our intention, else any Soviet officer, obeying his standing instructions to oppose the advance of an armed group, would fire on our people and the trouble would be on. But if we gave warning, the Soviets could simply tear up stretches of rails, or open up a section of the long, temporary wooden bridge which carries the autobahn traffic across the Elbe, at Magdeburg. To make repairs, we would have to bring in engineers and materials, and armed guards to protect them, and that surely would start trouble.

The best time to have tested out the Soviets by sending through supply convoys would have been the day after they laid down the blockade. With every week of delay in doing so, the position of the Soviets has become more rigid, and the challenge of such an action will appear the greater. It was all too obvious to them that in turning to the air-lift we were seeking to avoid trouble.

I have seen calculations that we can carry on the air-lift through the fall and even the winter; that we can do this at a cost of only $43,800,000 a year—which is cheap as battles go; that if we carried 5327 tons in one day over the hump from India to China, we can do the same to Berlin, after expanding the airports there. "This is the sort of situation which challenges the U.S. talent for logistics and the high esprit of the Air Force," says Hanson Baldwin, the military correspondent of the New York *Times*.

Is Berlin Worth the Risk?

Is it worth the risk of war for us to stay in Berlin? Let us put it the other way first: is it worth the risk of war to the Soviets to drive us out of Berlin? Our whole assumption up to now has been that they would not risk war; and this seems still to be the assumption in Washington. But such an able correspondent as Drew Middleton, whose wartime dispatches showed a very broad understanding of military affairs and who has since served a term in Moscow, reported from Berlin last week-end that "for the first time observers here sense a feeling among United States and British officials that the Russians are prepared to go to war over Berlin, provided an overt act causing war can be forced on the Western powers."

He sees the possibility that the Russians have decided to fight this year, to smash the European Recovery Program and drive the Americans out of Europe. And if you try to look at things the way the leaders in the Kremlin may view them, you can begin to see why they might have come to such a decision. From their point of view it may appear that the Western powers will never again—or not for a long time—be as weak as they are this year; and that, gaining strength from now on, they will according to Marxist dogma menace the Soviet Union.

The European Recovery Program is now under way, and a large share of it is to go into the rehabilitation of Western Germany. Western Union has been launched by Britain, France and Benelux, and a Transatlantic Union is under discussion in Washington and Ottawa. To back up these plans the United States has just undertaken a far-reaching preparedness program, which will notably increase her air-power by filling out the U.S.A.F. with postwar plane types.

Along with these signs of strengthening of the West, the tide of Communism is ebbing in Europe and America, one of the chief Soviet satellites, Yugoslavia, has been encouraged to show its independence, and another, Czechoslovakia, had to be taken over to forestall such a development.

How Soviets May See It

This is a trend which cannot make the Soviets very happy. But if they come to reckon the forces in an actual showdown today, they must reflect that the American preparedness program, only authorized a month ago, has not yet added a man or a new plane to U.S. strength, which still stands where the mad postwar demobilization scramble left it. They must see American policy paralyzed by the election campaign, with Republicans and Democrats clawing at each other furiously and the president's prestige deflated.

They will have noted the unwillingness of Congress to pass a bill for Universal Military Service, the discussion by U.S. military correspondents of the difficulty of finding even two divisions to assure peace in Palestine, the decline of the American merchant marine, the reconversion of nearly all armament plants, and the sale, dispersal or rusting away of most of the vast quantity of American war surplus.

Most certainly they have noted the indecisiveness of American policy in dealing with such a relatively small problem (from the military angle) as Palestine, and the bitterness which flamed up between the United States and Britain over this question.

In all of Europe the Americans have probably no more than two, and certainly no more than three trained divisions; and it is doubtful whether they have half a dozen more ready to ship there. The French, who had 100 divisions in 1939, have just five in Europe today. The British probably have no more than that number of ready divisions.

The Russian Advantage

Against these small forces the Soviets can throw a vast superiority in infantry and armored divisions. They have never demobilized like the Americans, or even the British. They have continued to operate their tank arsenals and airplane factories. They have stored their war surplus, and captured German equipment as well. If they have been figuring along the lines indicated above, they may well reckon that this is their best moment to strike.

This is probably the best answer to the question whether it is worth the risk to us to stay in Berlin and see this thing through. If the Soviets are ready to go to war to drive us from Europe then we had better meet that challenge before accepting such a damaging defeat as a retreat from Berlin would represent, especially after all our vows that we would stay there.

It is not only that the tens of thousands of Berliners who have committed themselves openly to the Western cause would be abandoned to their fate. The people of Western Germany would be sent into a panic of fear that we would abandon them in turn, and confidence would be shaken to an only slightly lesser degree throughout Western Europe, creating an atmosphere which would smother the Marshall Plan. The Communists in the Western countries would be emboldened to strikes and mass demonstrations, while those in Eastern Europe would clamp their rule the more tightly on their restive victims.

What we face is, in fact, another Munich. Only this time we have the actual lessons of what Munich cost fresh in mind, instead of the conflicting warnings and wishful thinking of 1938. We know now that appeasement of an aggressor never pays, that it only leaves one on poorer ground to make a stand at a later date.

An Impressive Ultimatum

If this is the situation, if it is more dangerous to retreat from Berlin than to hold on there, then what is the best way for us to meet it? I can't help but think, watching the moves and counter-moves which are steadily building up to an inflammable situation, that it would be better for our governments, advised by their chiefs of staff, to decide finally whether they are ready to take the full risk of a show-down over Berlin, and then deliver a really impressive ultimatum.

B-29's are being moved with a flourish to the European theatre. What for? Surely the implication is that they would be used to carry atomic bombs against Soviet armament and oil industry centres in case of war. If this is so, would it not be better to say so, right now? Would it not be better to give a flat warning that if the Soviets start shooting to prevent us from sending supplies into Berlin by either the air or land routes we will consider it an act of war, and reply with our full force and our "most extreme weapons."

It would be well, for world opinion, to issue with this warning a summary of the vast supplies which we delivered to the Soviet Union when she

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WINS DOW AWARD

DON MURRAY
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braves dangerous Niagara River to save 6-year-old girl from drowning

A child's scream pierced the quiet of the late April Sunday afternoon. Strollers near the Peace Bridge at Fort Erie, Ontario, gathered quickly on the banks of the Niagara River. A six-year-old girl had tumbled from the second pier of the bridge . . . and disappeared in the waters far below.

DIVES IN FULLY CLOTHED

The echo of the youngster's terrified scream had barely died away when Don Murray, a visitor from Winnipeg, sprang into action. Racing the 100 yards to the water's edge, he leaped in, fully clothed. Spectators gasped . . . for he had missed the jagged rocks at the edge of the river by not more than a few inches. Soon Murray reappeared and began swimming to the rescue of the little girl. In a few moments he had her safely ashore and in the arms of her frantic mother.

The fact that the onlookers probably knew more about the dangers of that rock-filled river than Murray did does not detract from his heroic action. We are proud to pay tribute to the courage and gallantry of Don Murray, of Winnipeg, Man., through the presentation of The Dow Award.

A shrill scream shattered the air as the little girl lost her balance and tumbled from the Peace Bridge into the Niagara River.

In a few moments 18-year-old Don Murray had reached the floundering youngster and brought her safely to shore.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation for outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. Winners are selected by the Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian newspapers.

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was attacked by Germany; of the concessions we made in the postwar arrangements, including the offer of a 40-year treaty to keep Germany demilitarized; of the Soviet breach of treaties and agreements in Germany, Eastern Europe, Manchuria and China; and of the extent of Soviet expansion and deportations.

This would be "atomic diplomacy," something we have never used yet or even hinted at. Have we won the friendship and regard of the Kremlin oligarchy by that restraint? Quite the opposite, it would seem: we have won only their contempt and defiance. They think that we are more afraid of it than they are.

Or "Operation Scuttle"?

This is our trump card. We will play it if we become involved in war through the moves and countermoves in Berlin. By playing it now—in an ultimatum — we might avert war and win a decisive victory in the struggle against Soviet expansionism.

If we are prepared to risk war to stay in Berlin, we would do better to risk the ultimatum. If we are not prepared to risk war, we would do better to offer evacuation to those Berliners who want to leave with us (on the present scale of our transport flights we could carry out 10,000 a day) and prepare to get out.

Perhaps we could win a respite that way, as we won a year through Munich. But if the Soviets are half-decided already that this is their most favorable opportunity to sweep us out of Germany and Europe, "Operation Scuttle" in Berlin would be just the thing to convince them.

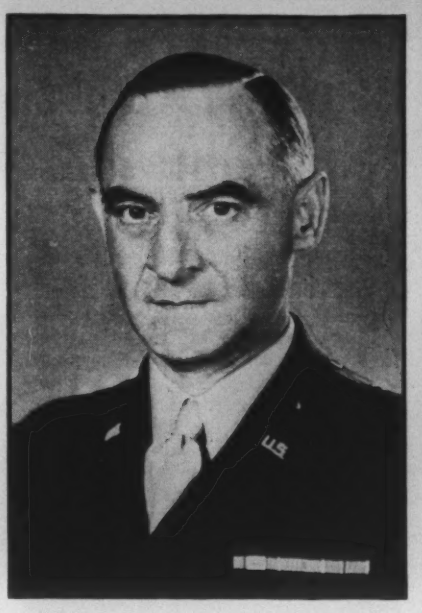
While some will consider this a "war-mongering" article, I don't believe that the greater part of our people, along with the British and Americans, are as disposed to grab at "peace at any price" as they were in 1938.

We still have a tremendous aversion to war. But we have learned that you do not ensure peace by yielding to the blackmail of aggressors. We have tried to speak softly and reasonably, without using threats, and leaving our opponent a chance to save face through negotiations in which for the lifting of the Berlin blockade we would probably be willing to withdraw our new Western Zone currency from Berlin.

But it seems that a dictator, and a regime conditioned solely on a basis of power politics at home and abroad, are just incapable of understanding such an attitude. On the other hand, I still cannot believe that Stalin, who has laid down his basic foreign policy as "maneuvering among the conflicting interests of the imperialist states," with the idea that the Soviet Union can always profit from their quarrels, has now firmly decided to launch into the quite opposite policy of challenging the "imperialist" states frontally, and thus drawing them together.

Besides, how confident can he be that the Russian soldier, who fought so heroically to defend his homeland from invasion, but deserted in droves when he advanced beyond the frontier, will prove a good conqueror? Even the Germans, for all their brutal conduct in Russia, were able to enlist 800 battalions of Soviet deserters and prisoners in the army of General Vlassov—who had himself been decorated by Stalin in January, 1942 for playing a leading part in the defence of Moscow.

We hold many good cards in this game beyond our big trump, if we have the boldness to play them, and play them in time.



"Horatius holding the bridge," the Americans are now calling General Lucius Clay, their bold and tenacious leader in Berlin.

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LONDON LETTER

Britain Discovers That Potatoes And Politicians Do Not Mix

By P. O'D.

London.

PLANNERS, in the large, modern sense, are popularly regarded as big, beetle-browed bullies, arranging the lives of their fellow-citizens, in even the most remote and intimate details, with a sardonic disregard of what the rest of us may think about it all. Actually, I suspect, planners are fussy and frightened little fellows, hag-ridden by fear that one thing or another is bound to go wrong, and that they will get the blame for it. How else can we explain the panicky decisions they are always making?

Take potatoes, for instance. Last year the crop was bad, the government got the wind up ("Oh, oh, oh, what will the voters think?"), potatoes were strictly rationed, orders for potatoes were placed abroad for as many of them as could be bought, and British farmers were encouraged to grow all the potatoes possible—at a very handsome guaranteed price, of course. The consumer must at all costs be protected. The Ministries of Food and Agriculture took great credit to themselves for their prompt and vigorous action.

Now wherever you go in England you see fields and fields of potatoes, flourishing potatoes. Nature, with that impish sense of humor which distinguishes so many of her operations, is apparently taking delight in making the precautions of the planners look foolish. Instead of a late and a bad crop, we are having an early and a bumper one.

Bulging With Potatoes

The country is already simply bulging with potatoes. The question is now being asked, what in the world are we to do with them all? Especially what is the Ministry to do with the stocks of not very good Dutch and other foreign potatoes it has on its hands? Nobody wants them.

Recently a friend of mine, who runs a commission business, applied for a quantity of English potatoes. He was told that unless he was willing to take a similar amount of Dutch potatoes, he could not have them. He wrote back refusing to take any, and in doing so pointed out that if he were to make any such conditions in his own business, he would be breaking the law. Did government departments have a special set of laws of their own? So far he has had no reply.

The potatoes will, of course, not be wasted. Those not required for human consumption can be fed to animals—but not at £9 a ton, which is the guaranteed price to the farmer. They will have to be sold at a good deal less than half that before it would be economical to feed them. There is bound to be a heavy loss, which will, as usual, have to be met by the taxpayer. That is the really nice thing about being a planner. If you guess wrong you merely pass the bill on. Somebody else pays.

Left to the judgment and enterprise of the men who have spent their lives in growing and handling food for the public, the problem would have been effectively solved at a minimum of cost to the nation. Instead it was taken out of their hands, and the big decisions were made by politicians in Whitehall, whose minds are naturally swayed, not so much by economic as by political considerations. The system is too big, too much centralized, too lacking in flexibility. This potato affair is just one more instance of its faulty and cumbersome working, one more instance of what happens when governments go into business.

Home Guard Awaits Beetles

Once again the southeast corner of England has become a Defence Area. The Home Guards, only no longer in uniform, have been warned for duty. Once more the threat of invasion is hanging over us, this time in the shape of a small beetle gaudily striped in black and yellow when adult, but bright pink with black spots in infancy.

Quite a snappy color-scheme altogether, but it brings no joy to the farmer's heart, for it is the uniform of the Colorado Beetle, which has been destroying potato crops all over the Continent this year, and is now trying hard to infiltrate here. Possibly it has heard of all the thousands and thousands of acres of potatoes which the Government has encouraged the farmers to plant. This country is by now a potato-bug's idea of Heaven.

The Channel is, of course, this country's Maginot Line. But Maginot Lines have long since become suspect, and absolute reliance is not being placed in this one. The Colorado Beetle can come by ship, and has done so, sometimes first-class on the upper decks, sometimes as a stowaway in cargoes of vegetables. It might also come by air on a fine day, if the wind were in the right direction. This is the form of invasion that is most feared.

Up to now the invaders have been comparatively few in numbers—mere commandos, in fact—and have been found mostly around the ports. Extensive spraying is in progress to keep them from spreading, but the main army is known to be massed as the Nazis were, in Holland and Belgium. The big battle may still be to come.

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THE MELTING POT

The Nesting Season

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

A FASCINATING feature of Monday mornings, things normally to be deplored, is the deportment of Hotchkiss and Sedgewick. There is a sort of mute sympathy abroad in the office at such times, and although no one is bright and gay, there are curt nods, gruff greetings, and a general air of understanding.

But with Hotchkiss and Sedgewick you never can tell.

One Monday they roll in and exchange what could almost be described as grins, another Monday they are polite and distant. Along about eleven, they arise as at a signal and slide downstairs for a coffee, that is, on the mornings that they grin at each other.

Then one of the bad Mondays comes, and Sedgewick goes down at half-past ten, and Hotchkiss at eleven-fifteen, or vice versa.

On these occasions, the first to go usually stops by and says, "Coffee, old man?" at my desk, and I know what is expected of me.

Last Monday it was like that. I went down with Sedgewick. We talked trivialities for a few minutes, but we both knew what was coming, and before long we had arrived at the prime matter on the agenda.

"Hotchkiss," Sedgewick said, "is a very good fellow in his way, but I don't like his way. On Saturday I was lying three just short of the green at the fourteenth, and I found I'd come to rest on the very edge of a lark's nest. I turned to him, laughingly of course, never for a moment suspecting what was in the fellow's mind, and said 'All right to move this, I suppose?'

"He was extremely unpleasant about it. He knows, of course, that I'm rather a keen ornithologist, and couldn't possibly smash a lark's nest. Yet he said, 'Usual penalty, of course?'

"I was livid, I tell you, and I couldn't see any way out of it. I thought of playing off to one side, and slicing the thing, but it was still going to cost me a stroke. I very nearly went to the committee there and then. I shall certainly not bother to play with Hotchkiss again, unless, of course, I'm absolutely desperate."

AT LUNCHTIME, Hotchkiss grabbed me.

"I know a really good spot," he announced. "You can get a bowl of onion soup and cheese and biscuits and coffee for 70 cents."

"I never pay more than 55 cents," I told him.

"On me," he said.

I might have known better.

"What's Sedgewick been telling you?" he demanded as soon as we sat down. "About his blasted bird's nest, I suppose."

"He did mention it."

"Huh. Well, he might have known I was kidding, but the guy's such a sorehead, he goes and blows his top, picks up his ball and says, 'Your hole, old man' in that nasty way he has. Hey, waiter, gimme the pea soup, sirloin steak, french-fried and cauliflower. I'll order dessert later. What you having?"

"The same," I said. It was supposed to be on him.

"Well then, Sunday we were playing a foursome. I wandered off into the woods with a long brassie shot. I found my ball, all right, and a clear path to the hole, as it turned out, but there was one difficulty. I'd knocked over a hornets' nest, and there my ball sat, right in the middle of the ruined nest. So what does Sedgewick say?"

"He made you play it?"

"Yes," Hotchkiss said bitterly, "he made me play it. But I wasn't going to let him get away with it. I borrowed a bike from a kid and rode over to the apiary across from the clubhouse. I borrowed a beekeeper's outfit, gloves and nets and everything, and played that shot. And what do you think happened? I hit the pin, and Sedgewick exacted the full penalty. What would you do with a guy like that? We didn't speak the rest of the way round."

When the waiter brought the checks, Hotchkiss carefully selected mine (I didn't have ice cream on my pie) and I had to pay his.

It wasn't much after four when Sedgewick ran out of matches, and had to stop by Hotchkiss's desk to borrow one.

"What say to a spot of golf?" I heard him ask, as he sucked the flame into his pipe.

"Well, if we caught the five-twenty, and didn't stop for anything to eat, we might get in eighteen holes at St. Polycarpe," Hotchkiss answered idly.

They went out together briskly, as men determined to have a quick one before the train pulls out.

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AND, speaking of golf, we note that the Royal and Ancient has finally weakened to the point where golfers may now take shelter during thunderstorms. Old golfers and old caddies will shake their heads sadly at this announcement, and will mutter, "It mun be a threepit bit 'o' whun to a ganged sae ben by the brae," or words to that effect, into their beards.

Secretaries of clubs in the tropics are now agitating for permission to allow players to pause during monsoons, mistrals, siroccos, harmattans, samiels, and other exotic storms, and soon even the sight of a tornado will send players scampering for shelter.

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IN TROIS RIVIERES (which is under no circumstances to be called Three Rivers, in contravention of a local by-law) morals are being protected this summer by the strict enforcement of the regulations respecting bathing.

This victory for morality was not won without a fight. Indeed the Trifluvian City Fathers were neatly split on the issue of mixed bathing, and four of them are said to have cut the other five dead whenever they met them while the battle was on.

Bathing in Trois Rivières is a matter of province-wide interest, as the large municipal swimming pool was built by Mr. Duplessis for his constituents with provincial funds. Now, in that pool, and on all beaches, and in all private outdoor pools, it is forbidden to bathe in a costume that is not made of an opaque material, or which sins against modesty and decency, or offends morality.

Persons of the female sex (women, etc., no doubt) must wear a one-piece costume, sufficiently high at the underarms and on the chest, and held up at the shoulders.

It is forbidden to stand, to circulate, or to lie about in a bathing suit at a distance exceeding 50 feet from the water line, outside of a beach or premises especially pertaining to a swimming pool.

It is forbidden to bathe in the St. Lawrence or the St. Maurice Rivers between 8.30 p.m. and 8 a.m. (D.S.T.) or to remain on a beach after 9 p.m. (What regulation applies to the third river is not stated in the by-law, and we don't even know the name of the third river.)

And finally, even husband and wife, brother and sister, father and daughter, are prohibited from bathing with each other in the municipally controlled bathing places. *Le bain mixte* is *interdit, défendu,* and severely frowned upon.

It was on this latter point that the City Fathers split so badly. One alderman had proposed some modification of the rule, which is alleged to have been overlooked for some years by the law enforcement authorities, and the fat was in the fire. All that the good alderman succeeded in doing was putting the Bishop on guard and arousing the vigilance of the Law.

This summer Trifluvians will be watched with the greatest care lest they "stand or circulate in a bathing suit or in trousers that are too wide and too short above the knees, or in clothes that are too décolleté, whether on foot, on a bicycle, in a car, on or in the streets and public places, avenues, roads, parks, sidewalks and yards, or within sight of the public."

O.K., tie *that,* Toronto.

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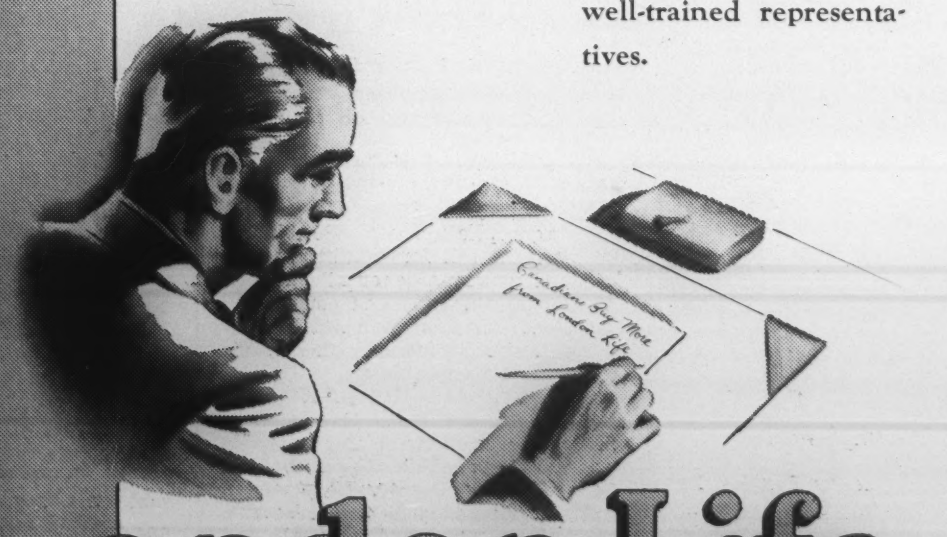

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

The Defeat of Smuts' Government Not Working Of "Natural Law"

SCRUTATOR would have Smuts' defeat attributed to an immutable law of political science which declares that the government in power in a democracy during a war must be defeated the first election after the war (S.N., June 26). This attempt to enslave man to a burdensome natural law is rather strange. For the so-called "natural law" has basis, it would appear, neither in fact nor in reason.

It has not worked in South Africa or Australia after World War II, and as yet has not come into effect in Canada or the United States. It did not work in the United Kingdom after World War I, nor in the United States after the Civil War.

In South Africa, Smuts was invited to form a government when some elements would not support the war. His was essentially a war government. He was defeated, not by a natural law of political science, but by an election of voters exercising their own free will—bigoted and narrow-minded as it might be.

The most serious breakdown of Scrutator's contention comes when it is used as a tool for reasoning. To follow such an opinion, one must believe that the electorate has no free will. To Canadians this would mean that the present Liberal administration is doomed to defeat in the next election. If such is the case, why need the opposition parties bother to campaign against the Liberals? They need only to decide the issue between themselves as to which party will form the next government. Ridiculous, isn't it?

London, Ont. JAMES W. JOHNSTON

Claim for Check-Off

YOUR "Rights and Behavior" editorial (S.N., July 3) strikes a very important note which should not be missed, though it should also not be misapplied.

You approve the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees for using as the ground of their claim for union shop and check-off, their record of correct behavior.

I agree. Any power that is given to any person must be given subject to their reasonable use of it. This applies to the individual's right to wave his hat or choose his children's diet.

But is this condition not equally applicable to the employer's "right" of "not being required to hire people whom he may not wish as employees"? The principle should surely be applied also to those employers who have used this power unreasonably to get rid of active unionists, employ anti-unionists, and generally to obstruct reasonable organization?

Further, you say that such a power "should not even be asked for by a new union, which can have no record". Surely this is too sweeping. By this token one would not be allowed in the water until one had demonstrated one's ability to swim. Rights must be given partly on faith as well as on record of performance. The possession of such rights is often the means of developing the capacity to use them rightly, and this may be important enough for us to tolerate some faults and errors during the development.

Toronto, Ont. W. JARVIS MCCURDY

Britain's Health Scheme

RE THE article by Eardley Benedict (S.N., July 3), this examination of a national health scheme from the point of view of the doctors gives only one side of the picture. For the other we should look at the English plan and see how it is regarded by the people.

In the U.K. there is also the national insurance service, which became law on July 5. However, whether within the national insurance scheme or not every man, woman and child, without exception, is eligible for the health service. About five-sixths of the cost of the health service will come from taxation and one-sixth from the national insurance fund.

The national health service is a comprehensive health service designed to secure improvement in the physical and mental health of the people of the U.K., in prevention diagnosis and the treatment of illness.

(Mrs.) ROBERT A. MONTEITH
Montreal, Que.

Anti-Social?

THE Conservative party's official organ boasts that its party is anti-socialism. We would go farther and say the Conservative party is anti-social. An anti-social individual is in danger of being put where he can do no harm. Judging from election statistics across Canada, it appears that outside Ontario the P.C. party is practically eliminated.

The P.C.'s claim the Duplessis party and refuse to run against them, although they are French Nationalist and anti-British, and Ontario is the only place where the hammer and sickle flag has flown from the parliament building flag staff.

Toronto, Ont. WM. SAVERIN

Quote and Unquote

I SUSPECT that the "educationists" referred to in your article on quote-marks (S.N., July 17) are under the impression that they are preserving an old English custom from being destroyed by the spread of Americanism. *In printing,* the British invariably separate their quote-marks from the adjacent letter by a thin space—not so much as the ordinary spacing between words, but quite a perceptible distance. (They omit it at an "unquote" if the preceding character is a period or comma.) The Americans—and SATURDAY NIGHT also—put nothing between the quote and the adjacent character. There is obviously no reason why the typewriter should attempt to imitate the English practice, which it cannot imitate properly because it has only one size of space.

While you are at it I wish you would rebuke the typewriter users who fail to distinguish between a hyphen and a dash. The dash in printing is a special character which does not exist on the typewriter, and is much longer than the hyphen; it should be represented by two hyphens on the typewriter, and no harm would be done by using three. The object is to make it perfectly clear to the compositor or linotype operator that what is wanted is a dash and not a hyphen.

Hamilton, Ont. F. X. SUGRUE

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WASHINGTON LETTER

(*Continued from Page* 8)

local and state agencies. Bill passed by Congress excluded all these features.

3. AID TO EDUCATION: The Democrats ask for federal help administered by the States with a starting appropriation of $300,000,000. Republicans ask for equality of educational opportunity for all and promotion of education and educational facilities. The Education Aid Bill got through the Senate but died in the House of Representatives.

4. NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM: Senator Taft's face must be red at the mention of this item. He was unable to get his aid bill through Congress. The Democratic platform calls for expanded medical research, medical education and hospitals and clinics. Republicans would strengthen federal-state programs to promote more educated hospital facilities. Legislation failed to reach the floor of Congress at the last session.

5. CIVIL RIGHTS: This is one of the most painful presidential thorns. The Democratic party platform asks Congress to guarantee racial minorities full and equal participation, equal opportunity of employment, security and person, equal treatment in the service and defence of the nation. Republicans favor anti-lynching and anti-poll tax measures and legislation to maintain the right of equal work opportunity. They oppose racial segregation in the armed forces. No action taken by Congress.

6. HIGHER MINIMUM WAGE. The Democrats wanted to raise it from 40 to 75 cents, but the Republicans omitted the item from their platform. Congress took no action.

7. SOCIAL SECURITY. Democratic party advocated an increase in old age and survivors' benefits by at least 50 per cent, cutting the eligibility age of women from 65 to 60 and extending coverage to workers not now covered. Republicans propose to extend and increase benefits "to a mere realistic level." Congress put through over a presidential veto a bill to raise benefits to blind persons and dependent children, but withheld old age pensions from 750,000 persons the President wanted covered. Mr. Truman asked that 20 million workers be added to the benefit rolls.

8. PUBLIC POWER AND ELECTRICITY: Democrats back development and distribution of hydro-electric power over publicly-owned transmission lines. Users' preference would go to public agencies and rural electrification co-operatives. Republicans advocate progressive development of water resources for navigation, flood control and power. Congress did not pass power legislation at last session.

9. DISPLACED PERSONS: Both major parties fail to mention it in their platforms. President Truman has asked for an "adequate and decent law." Congress passed a bill to admit 205,000 European refugees in the next two years, but Mr. Truman called this bill anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic.

These are the nine issues that the President would like Congress to cover in the special session. It is debatable if any legislation will come from the session, although certainly it will produce plenty of politics. The session can be a financial boon to the Democratic party which is hard-pressed for campaign funds. Congress is a fine sounding board for political debate. And Mr. Truman has added two country-style rocking chairs to the Truman porch on the White House. He likes it there.

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SPORTING LIFE

Grab Hold Of Your Hats, Fellows, Here Come The Olympic Games

By KIMBALL McILROY

THAT shootin' you hear may be coming from Berlin, of course, but more likely it's from over there in London, where the Olympic Games are just getting under way. Now it may be a dirty trick to start out, sight unseen, with such a pessimistic attitude, but if recent amateur sports history gives any reason for optimism in this connection, it's not apparent from here. Every time in the past couple of years that amateur athletes have gotten together in any numbers there have been fireworks, almost all of them set off not on the fields of combat but behind the locked doors of committee rooms. The boys and girls themselves seem to get along fine; it's the old-enough-to-know-better officials, along for the free ride, who do the squabbling.

The Winter Olympics were pretty bad, what with one nation sending two separate and distinct hockey teams and somebody pulling the bolts out of all the bob-sleds and one thing and another, but even before that there was the celebrated Avery Brundage vs. Common Sense affair, in which that popular gentleman and one-time walking champion made his astounding decision regarding ice skaters and automobiles.

In view of this deplorable history, what could happen at the full-scale goings-on in London, if the fogies were to get rolling, is too horrible to contemplate, so let's not contemplate it. Let's just hope that competition will be left to the competitors, and instead take a quick look at the where and when and what of the business, a pastime which is rendered comparatively simple by the good offices of the United Kingdom Information Service, who have supplied us with a large amount of presumably authentic data.

This year's Olympics, which are to be held in London from July 29 until August 14, will be the twelfth since this ancient institution was revived at Athens in 1896. In point of fact, it will be the second time that they have been staged in London, the other being in 1908. The last time out, in 1936, the venue was Berlin, where Herren Hitler and Company put on one of the finest outdoor spectacles since Billy Rose. That time, you will recall, there was a certain amount of unhappiness over the fact that members of inferior races such as the Negroes kept winning event after event, thereby arousing suspicion on the hosts' part that there must be something wrong with the watches or the judges. This was awkward in that both watches and judges were largely made in Germany. Hitler suspected that dissident Generals were behind it all.

Since an Olympiad is a four-year period, the next outing should obviously have been in 1940, but for some reason which escapes us now and which the U.K.I.O. doesn't bother to mention, the Games were not held then, nor in 1944. Doubtless Brundage was somehow responsible. Anyway, this year the Games are being revived, and they're going to be given the full treatment.

New British Boulton Paul Balliol T.1., first trainer aircraft with gas turbine engine driving the propeller.

After being assured of the full support of the government (probably somewhat reluctant, since capitalist nations stand to win most of the prizes, being better fed and having had more red-tape-free time to practise) the British Olympic Association got the ball rolling. Committees and sub-committees were set up in typical amateur-sports profusion and the plans were laid. The result promises to be fairly fascinating.

Invitations were sent to some 61 countries, including such prominent sporting centres as Afghanistan and Lebanon and such strongholds of democracy as Bulgaria and Spain and, if they would organize an Olympic Committee, the Soviet Union, but excluding Germany and Japan, who are of course enemy nations. Almost everybody agreed to compete.

Problems of many kinds arose, as is only natural. There was the problem of feeding the visitors, since athletes — especially athletes from capitalist countries—have big appetites. This problem was solved in some cases by the outside teams bringing their own food and in general by putting the competitors on the "maximum industrial scale" of rations, which permits of few banquets but isn't too bad. Housing was another problem, many British homes having been taken over by bombs during the war. Rough estimates of the number of visitors expected ran to around 6,000, which is a fair-sized party to have drop in on you for dinner and to spend the night. Military barracks, unused in these happy peacetime days, proved the answer here.

Then the actual scene of the Games. Anybody who thinks that all you need to hold an Olympics is a large field with a few seats around it for paying customers had better think again, and take a good look at the list of events. These include Basketball, Boxing, Canoeing, Cycling, Equestrianism, Fencing, Field Hockey, Football, Gymnastics, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming and Diving, Water Polo, Weight-Lifting, Wrestling, and Yachting, to say nothing of the Art Competition which takes in Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, Literature, and Music. (They say Afghanistan has a music whiz who does the Sonata in fourteen seconds flat.)

Mighty Odd Place

Most of these events will take place in different places, all within a reasonable radius, however, of London. Wembley is the big spot, though the Arts will go at the Victoria and Albert Museum, which seems a mighty odd place to visit to see some Olympic competition.

The British Olympic authorities are very proud of some new gadgets they've dreamed up for timing events and such-like. They've got a photo-finish camera to time the races, though nothing is said of saliva tests or a pari-mutuel. They've got a new starting-block for the runners which according to its description will do everything but catapult them over the finish line. Hurdles and jumping equipment are being constructed of aluminum. Timing will be by means of the electric eye—very efficient, no doubt, but a little hard on the sports writers, who will have to look around for some substitute for the old phrase describing the winner as "breasting the tape". A remote-control starting device will be used rather than the previous system whereby the starter carried a gun in his hands. This may turn out to be an excellent precaution at that, when one considers the lovely international amity which prevailed at the Winter Olympics. Nobody wants some hot-headed starter leaving a contestant stone cold dead at de start-line.

Nobody, apparently, could think of a way of making vaulting poles (used, as you may have figured out, for the pole vault) from aluminum, so the committee had to look around for some of the old bamboo models. Embarrassingly enough, the best ones turned out to come from Japan, so Japan will be represented at the Games by eighteen bamboo vaulting poles. It is presumed that these will be carefully checked for bombs or booby-traps before being used.

There are fascinating odds and ends of information to be picked up regarding the games. For the Equestrianism, "Any competitor who arrives late will be disqualified. No exception will be made, not even in the case of motor-car accidents, loss of a horseshoe, and so on." Considering that the loss of a horseshoe once traditionally meant the loss of a kingdom, the competitor who suffers this mishap can consider that he's getting off pretty lightly.

Anachronism

In the equestrian events, "Officers must wear service uniforms, and civilians hunting attire." This will make this event easily the most colorful, to say nothing of the most anachronistic, of the entire Games.

Most fascinating of all is a little note in connection with the Weight-Lifting. It reads that "Where a judge proves to be incompetent, he may be replaced on the authority of the Jury of Appeal." This is setting a precedent so dangerous as to be catastrophic. Who in the world is going to decide whether or not a judge is incompetent, and if he's incompetent why was he judging in the first place? This department never heard of a fighter yet who wasn't convinced that the judges who voted against him were incompetent. If two judges disagree, then one of them, by any rule of logic, is incompetent. The Committee would be well-advised to think this one over.

•

That old curve-ball is still baffling not only the batters but the correspondents. This time it's Mr. J. L. Orr, of Ottawa, who wants to get into the act with a letter (SATURDAY NIGHT, July 10) disagreeing with both this department and our colleague, J. N. Harris, over why the ball curves.

The trouble is: he's got no argument with us. The reasons he sets out in his letter are precisely the same as ours, though stated in somewhat more scientific terms, and we are 100 per cent in agreement with him as to which way the ball will curve.

Why, we even mentioned, in the original article, the Flettner rotor ship, a good month before Mr. Orr came up with it.

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THE BOOKSHELF
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Canadianism of Earle Birney Is Both Subtle and Intense

By L. A. MACKAY

THE STRAIT OF ANIAN — by Earle Birney — *Ryerson—$2.50.*
THE WOUNDED PRINCE—by Douglas Le Pan—*Oxford—$1.50.*
BEGGAR'S VELVET—by Ethel Kirk Grayson—*Ryerson—$2.25.*
VOICES, a Quarterly of Poetry—*Commonwealth Issue .75.*

EARLE Birney's "Strait of Anian" includes, along with much newer work, the best of his earlier volumes, now out of print. This volume gives further indication of the individual quality which most markedly distinguishes Mr. Birney among his Canadian contemporaries — his ability to handle a large-scale pattern. Only one other Canadian poet in our time has shown outstanding ability in the organization of large themes. That is, of course, E. J. Pratt, to whom this book is dedicated.

Mr. Birney's dedication and his performance suggest the hope that he may also develop from shorter poems to a more ample movement. There is about the long poem, when it is handled as Pratt handled it in *Brébeuf*, an amplitude, a magnificence, and a solid satisfaction such as the most accomplished performance on a smaller scale can never yield. It would be a terrible thing if all our poets took to composing at great length, but it is a good thing that some should, and Mr. Birney seems to have the necessary qualities.

He is capable of concentration, but he is also capable of expansion; he does not tire easily, nor exhaust the attention of his readers by a too minute intensity, a too ruthless restlessness. Of many gifted contemporary poets it may be said, as Macaulay said of Seneca, that to read them in bulk is like dining on anchovy sauce. Some have claimed that a fragmentary approach is an accurate reflection of the modern world; but they seem to have overlooked, as the novelists have not, one of the outstanding characteristics of the modern age, the sheer magnitude of its constructions, whether physical or social.

Mr. Birney's rhythm is sufficiently flexible to maintain an extended movement. His choice of words shows an accurate estimate of the degree of remoteness from common speech that makes for poetic freshness without sacrificing intelligibility. His images are not fragmentary or inadequately related; they are chosen not for their shock value, or for some casual likeness, but for their contribution to the total picture. He is able to explore one well-chosen image in a variety of aspects, concentrating rather than diffusing attention. "Canada: Case History," and "New Brunswick" are excellent examples of this power.

The dating and placing of the poems brings out strikingly the profoundly Canadian quality of his inspiration. Invariably, whatever the theme, he is at his best when his feet are on his native soil, or not far removed from it. This national quality does not lie in rejection or unawareness of the rest of the world. Perhaps on account of his wide acquaintance with various parts of Canada, he has never fallen into the imitative North American isolationism of some of our Eastern writers, an attitude that has never been characteristically Canadian, if only because Canadians could never afford it.

His Canadianism is at once more subtle and more intense. He is not looking for what is unshared, peculiar, and possibly accidental to certain geographical limits, but for what is significant and essential in the life of the people among whom he has lived with an intelligence alert to their thinking and feeling. It is Mr. Birney's good fortune, and ours, that his mind is of a quality to receive accurate impressions, to clarify them, and to render them with poetic force and order.

Mr. Le Pan's first book of verse, "The Wounded Prince", is a distinguished achievement. The tone is serious and mature, the movement lyric, the themes more often descriptive and reflective than narrowly personal. The forms are on the whole traditional, the rhythms strong and flexible, the imagery and phrasing imaginative without being extravagant. On the whole, the poems that have a fairly free movement and a moderate length are more effective than the shorter, stricter forms. It is interesting to note that the distinctively Canadian poems show a more vivid actuality than the more general or personal verse. Mr. Le Pan is able to appreciate and reproduce, without the hysterical note that falsifies the utterance of some of our prophets, the quality that sets us apart from even our North American neighbors, a quality symbolized in the title of one of his poems, "A Country Without a Mythology".

From her contributions to various periodicals, Miss Grayson has collected an attractive book, "Beggar's Velvet", which displays a skilful use of words, an easy and varied command of metre, a broad human sympathy, and a direct response to a variety of natural beauty.

The American periodical "Voices" devotes its Spring issue to women poets of New Zealand, Australia, and Canada. The Canadians, Dorothy Livesay, P. K. Page and Kay Smith admirably represent the best work that is being done in Canada, and represent also three of our main geographical divisions. The Australasian work is on the whole more traditional in tone; but it is sensitive and melodious verse, reaching at times a fine imaginative sweep, and especially in Judith Wright's poems, a direct and moving emotional force.

STORM JAMESON

Berlin Diary

By THADDEUS KAY

THE BLACK LAUREL—by Storm Jameson—*Macmillan—$2.75.*

IN this novel of allied and German life in occupied Berlin Miss Jameson poses a number of interesting questions. That she doesn't answer many of them may be the book's major fault. On the other hand, perhaps there are no satisfactory answers.

She concerns herself with a great many characters, at times too many for the reader to follow without becoming confused. There is the British industrialist, Gary, who is in Germany to further some vague plan for a high-class, benevolent world fascism. There is the Russian secret-police agent, Kalitin, whose friendliness is quite genuine but whose outlook on life is wholly incomprehensible to a Western mind. There is the German patriot, Gerlach, who is killed, and the German traitor, Leist, who kills him. There are ambitious army officers, and a young couple who supply a love interest that is neither germane nor particularly exciting.

But more important than the characters is the ruined and diseased city, Berlin, and the conflicting ideas and ambitions of its varied inhabitants. Throughout, there is the basic conflict between absolute justice and the expediency of the moment. Are the British justified in hanging a prisoner of war who has tried and executed a traitorous fellow-prisoner? (Canadians should be especially interested in that one.) Do the past cruelties of Germans justify continuing cruelty against them in defeat? Is the life of one innocent but obscure Jew worth saving at the expense of a grandiose scheme for overall human betterment? And so on.

Miss Jameson gives no answer to these questions, nor to the many others which she poses either in so many words or by implication. At no time in the novel are we given a glimpse of the forces—if any—which may be the eventual solution to the degraded mess into which her Europe has sunk. Is it the Russians, with their boyish frankness concealing a single-minded, quite sincere, but wholly ruthless nationalism? Is it the British, with their pure but impractical concept of justice? Is it the "good" Germans, who appear to have few roots remaining among the mass of their people?

Miss Jameson's challenge is clear enough, even though she leaves it at that: we've got to find some standard, some ideal on which to build a future or there's not going to be any future. The seeds of eventual destruction are planted and sprouting there in Berlin.

"The Black Laurel" is an interesting novel, at times even a fascinating one. Too many of the characters, perhaps, remain two-dimensional, not much more than sounding boards for the myriad ideas and counter-ideas which pour forth on all sides. Above everything else, though, it is not enough for a book to present and delineate a problem; it should also present us with some solution. Miss Jameson's doesn't.

For Bardists

SHAKESPEARE SURVEY—An Annual Survey of Shakespearian Study and Production—No. 1, Edited by Allardyce Nicoll—Issued under the sponsorship of the University of Birmingham, The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre and the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust—*Macmillan*—$3.25.

IF THE first volume proves to be typical, this series will be cherished by all lovers of Shakespeare; indeed it will surely make two lovers grow where one grew before. Part of this volume is given over to history, part to criticism of contemporary productions, but it is all written most engagingly and produced most attractively. There is a panel of correspondents from 27 countries; the Canadian is Professor G. B. Harrison of Queen's. Professor G. I. Duthie of McGill also helped to start this excellent project.

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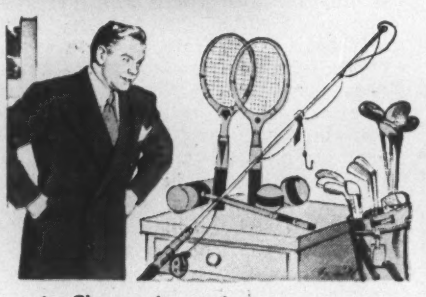

1. Choose the outdoor exercises that are best for you.

Summer weekends and vacations are ideal times to enjoy healthy outdoor exercise. You should, however, be careful not to *over-exercise.*

The businessman in the middle years of life who works in an office all week and over-exerts on weekends may do himself more harm than good. So choose activities that are suitable for your age. Better still, see your doctor for advice about the exercise *you* can enjoy safely this summer.

2. Follow common sense rules for safety in the water.

Swimming is excellent exercise, for you use nearly every muscle in your body—but every swimmer should remember a few precautions.

It's best to swim where there are lifeguards, as even the strongest swimmer may suffer a cramp and need help. After a full meal, it's wise to wait two hours or so before you go in the water; and prior to diving, find out if the water is deep enough for safety.

3. Be careful about getting your summer sun tan.

Sunburn can be painful and serious. For a safe tan, doctors usually recommend starting with a short period (about 10 minutes), and gradually lengthening the time of exposure.

While most sun tan oils or creams help you tan safely, you may still get a sunburn if you stay too long in direct sunlight. Over-exposure to the sun, especially when you are exercising strenuously, may also lead to sunstroke, or heat exhaustion.

4. Remember that many summer hazards can be avoided.

A bad case of poison ivy can spoil your vacation, so learn to recognize this plant, and stay away from it. If you give prompt attention to cuts and bruises, you can help prevent the start of infection.

In spite of all your precautions, accidents may still occur, so it's wise to have a well-equipped first aid kit available. In addition, following the rules of good health will also help you to a healthier summer.

To help you enjoy your summer, Metropolitan has prepared an envelope of summer health suggestions. It includes leaflets on First Aid and vacation hazards. Send today for your envelope of Metropolitan's "Summer Health Suggestions." Address Booklet Dept. 78-T, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Need For An Elizabethan Spirit Is Faith of British Tories

By F. D. L. SMITH

BRITISH DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—by Henry Drummond-Wolff—*Ryerson*—$2.00.

THE AWAKENING: OUR PRESENT CRISIS AND THE WAY OUT—by the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery—*Nelson*—$2.50.

ONE of the latest and most interesting books to reach my desk is a volume with the arresting title "British Declaration of Independence."

The author is a son of that Henry Drummond-Wolff who joined with Lord Randolph Churchill and two other Conservative Members of the House of Commons to form the famous "Ginger" Group, which advocated radical departures from the Government of the day. He is also a grandson of the Drummond-Wolff who carried the gold from Disraeli and Lord Rothschild to the Khedive of Egypt, thus obtaining the controlling shares in the Suez Canal.

In the foreword, Lord Altringham, formerly Sir Edward Grigg, one-time Colonial Editor of *The Times*, and afterwards Governor of Kenya, says: "The great war partnership is split by fundamental antagonisms. The one-world idealism which inspired the Charter of the United Nations is a dream belied by the facts. What can Britain and the British Commonwealth do to arrest this sinister march of events? In 'British Declaration of Independence,' Mr. Drummond-Wolff gives the answer to which he has been led by honest and unblinking study, both in Europe and America, of the essential facts. The outstanding quality of the book is precisely this—that it gives us an impartial summary and analysis, complete with chapter and verse, of essential facts. And it also gives us his conclusion, lucidly and cogently stated, without a grain of artifice or rhetoric."

According to Mr. Drummond-Wolff, the United States foreign policy, of which the reciprocal trade agreements are the foundation, and the most-favored-nation principle the cornerstone, involves unlimited liability. It provides neither fiscal freedom for the American Republic nor effective reciprocity between it and other countries. If generally adopted, it would lead to the economic and political disintegration of the non-autarkic countries.

The author has lived part of his life in the United States. He knows his way about in Washington and New York, as also in the capitals of Europe. He possesses a wide grasp of international economics; is an enthusiastic collector of State documents, inter-nation treaties and commitments; and writes with clarity and force, as upon familiar ground.

Not One World

First and foremost, he is opposed to all suggestions looking towards world government. He takes this stand on the ground that any surrender of national sovereignties, such as international federation, or common international citizenship, would undermine the allegiance of every nation, and should also be rejected. In his view, the prevention of war depends upon a re-distribution of economic power through national protection and international reciprocity. Any need for intensive arms production could thus be eliminated. Nations would be enabled to expand their economies for social security.

There should be large scale migrations of population. So runs the argument. Access to the trade and raw materials of colonial territories should be provided by effective reciprocity. The need for bilateralism, regionalism and discrimination should be frankly recognized. Voluntary exercise of reciprocity would establish unity, cooperation and peace among the equal, sovereign nations of the world. The Empire Marketing Board should be re-established, and the most-favored-nation clause abolished. International currency stabilization should be brought about, together with a managed gold standard providing for the inter-national settlements of free, regulated and controlled economics. In the author's view, security and full employment would thus be provided by free enterprise, by the expansion of balanced, national, regional and world economics.

The author of "The Awakening" has long been a member of successive British Conservative Ministries. He is one of the best informed and most clear-minded men in the public life of Great Britain. His views, as expressed in this book, run more-or-less parallel to those of Mr. Drummond-Wolff. In a foreword he declares that the people of the United Kingdom have blazed a trail in economic policy as well as in the upbuilding of constitutional freedom. The British Commonwealth today, based on free cooperation between free nations, over the whole field of national life, has justified itself in its hours of trial. Our rightful task is to develop and perfect that free and flexible system—not only for our own recovery and future security, but as an example to the world of the next step in political and economic evolution from existing anarchy.

Mr. Amery feels that the British Empire ought to wake up and fight for its own existence in a new world. A world in which its position is not that of the Victorian age, but rather that of the days of Queen Elizabeth. Days of slender resources and of an all-doing spirit. It is the Elizabethan spirit that we need if we are to win through and lay the foundation of a happier future for our own people; if we are to re-establish for the British Commonwealth that world leadership to which our great tradition and our experience still entitle it.

Love by Numbers

By EDWARD EARL

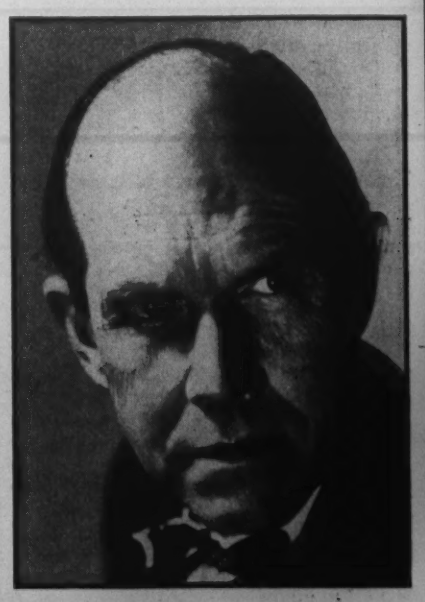
UNCLOUDED SUMMER — by Alec Waugh—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.50.

NO HESITATION about this one. It's labelled. "A new love story by Alec Waugh," it says. And that's just what it is. There's love on every page. And not always so orthodox, either. A young American and the youthful English wife of an ex-British ambassador are the victims of a summer madness. They're *crazy* about each other. You wonder how they can eat. But they do. Alec Waugh is exceptionally fond of hors-d'oeuvres and full course dinners—in print, at least—and commits endless delicacies to posterity via the printed page.

The young man and the young lady in the story have "one night of passion" as it is called. Most authors are content to leave it at that, but not A. W. The minutiae of life's more tender moments are painstakingly delineated by his conscientious pen. He goes on for quite a few pages.

After torturing themselves as to what sort of future life they can share honorably, the lovers separate with a promise to meet again in the Spring. Suddenly—with the advent of Spring—the whole thing winds up with the painter marrying the *daughter* of the British ambassador. (A daughter by his *first* marriage). In view of the nervous strain which the reader has to go through to get this far, this ending seems just a little abrupt if not entirely silly. But that's Waugh for you. He also has a nervous habit of attaching undue importance to people looking for cigarettes, holding, puffing, putting out cigarettes, etc.—that sort of thing.

The story takes place about 1926—on the Riviera—just supposing you feel a mood of escapism coming on.



ALEC WAUGH

Tom-Toms Of Freedom

By JOHN H. YOCOM

BLACK SAGA—by Peter Bourne—*Ryerson*—$3.50.

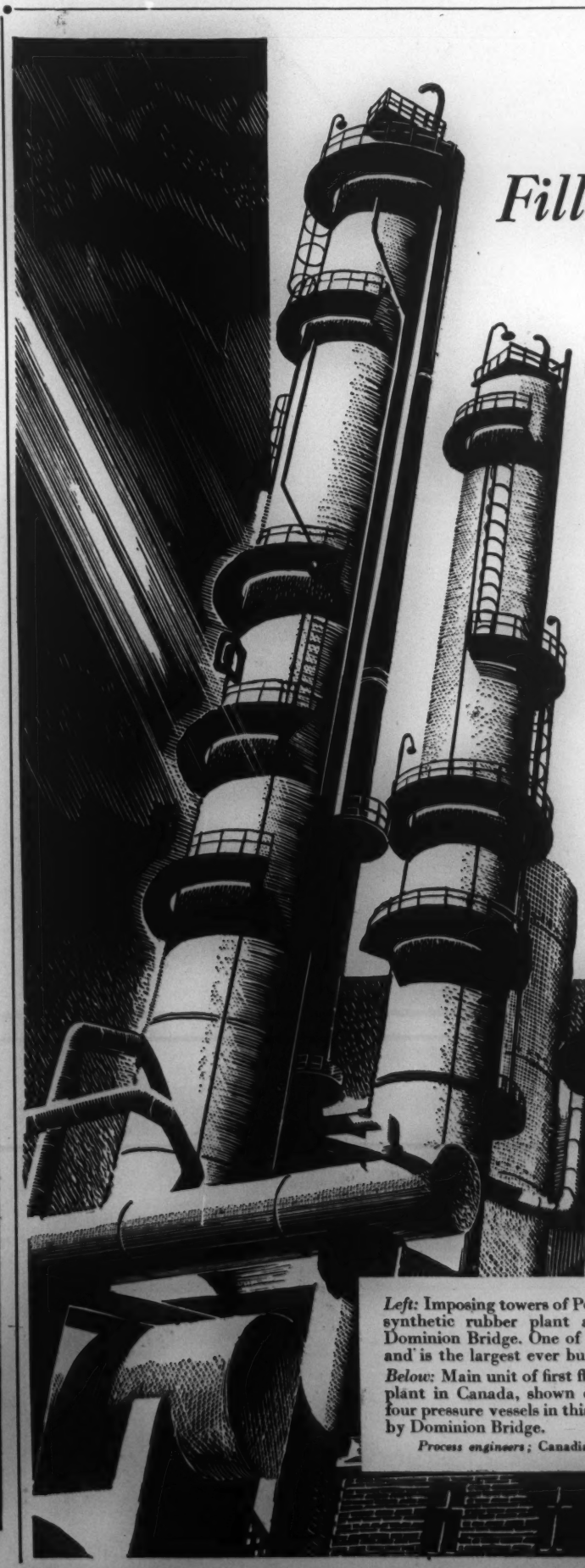
THE BASIC pattern of contemporary best-selling historical fiction has been applied almost with a vengeance in "Black Saga." Historical elements have been scooped up by handfuls—the Revolution and decadent nobility in France, life in England and Scotland of the same period, the American War of Independence, the state of medical practice at the time, and—for a main ingredient—the black slave revolution in Haiti early in the 19th century under Toussaint, Dessalines and Christophe. British author Bourne reportedly spent ten years collecting material and writing about it during trips to France and Haiti and research in the British Museum and the New York Public Library. A few months spent on cutting would have made a better book.

However, fans of this money-making literary genre will not get bored with "Black Saga". It is gingered up with plenty of sex, including an 18th century strip tease act in a Saint Dominique night club; scores of mistresses—black, mulatto, quadroon, and white; voodoo rites, fights, floggings and other more exquisite tortures.

The hero is Duncan Stewart, a runaway Scottish lad who was brought up by a London doctor. He attended medical school but just before graduation he committed murder in a tavern brawl. A helpful sea captain smuggled him to Saint Dominique. There the diploma-less surgeon could doctor only the blacks. He gained their gratitude and Christophe, the young Negro leader who later became King Henri I, became Duncan's close friend.

The life of the Negroes was unbelievably brutal and this frank recounting of their treatment and punishments may make some readers squeamish. For instance, in the bowling match—an incident which we had read somewhere before—Negroes, set out like ten-pins, were buried up to their necks. Then guests of the wealthy French landowner played "bowls" with iron cannonballs until the poor wretches died. But champions did get to work—reflective Toussaint, tough Dessalines and magnetic Christophe. The author points out that the same infectious philosophies of liberty and justice which were firing France to revolution were stirring in Haiti. He doesn't say, however, how black slaves of little education could think and talk about such novel political concepts with the clarity of a Thomas Jefferson or a Tom Paine. The tom-toms dramatically beat out the call to revolution and freedom with less philosophy and more directness. The U. S. edition carries the title "Drums of Destiny".

On the dust jacket is the notation that "Black Saga" is a "£10,000 United Nations literary competition selection." About that we are still a bit puzzled; we wonder whether a South African delegate from U. N. sat on the award committee.



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FILM PARADE

Director John Ford Gives Himself A Large-Sized Western Treat

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

EVERY good director likes to try his hand at a Western occasionally, just as every right-minded adult, presumably, likes to attend the circus. In "Fort Apache" Director John Ford has given himself a large-sized Western treat, with plenty of troops, horses and Indians, along with the fierce natural architecture of New Mexico and a valley cavalry engagement as ill-conceived as the Charge of the Light Brigade. His central character (Henry Fonda) is a hard-shell West Point Colonel, still fighting the Civil War and equally aggrieved by the Indians who won't play by the rules and by his own garrison, a casual group who feel that the West Point practice of throwing out the chest and pulling in the stomach never impressed an Indian yet. The Colonel's attitude leads to all sorts of frontier trouble, but the Colonel himself, a man of iron if lunatic convictions, continues to decline advice and finally loses his life, to everyone's satisfaction, in a cavalry charge that fills the screen with din and action for fully fifteen minutes.

Parade Parody

This simple formula is varied by some perfunctory comedy and an even more perfunctory romance. The comedy concerns itself mostly with the drilling of a group of raw recruits, a type of funny business that I always find depressing, since the ideal of military precision aimed at always seems to a disorderly mind just as foolish as its parade-ground parody. The romance is between a young West Point officer (John Agar) and the Colonel's daughter, Miss Philadelphia Thursday, a role performed by Shirley Temple, who, though a wife and mother by this time, still looks and acts as though she were playing Little Miss Marker.

The film is worth seeing, however, partly for its pictorial excitement and splendor and partly for Henry Fonda's fine performance as the insensate Colonel. It is a refreshing innovation in a Western, which rarely finds room for anything except strictly stock characterization.

•

"The Woman in White" was written a hundred years ago, when time wasn't the object it is today and everything including murder was on a leisurely and spacious plan. To enjoy the screen version of the Wilkie Collins classic you have to accept the old-fashioned pace, along with the Victorian atmosphere and dialogue which it follows with considerable closeness. Sydney Greenstreet plays the part of the malign Count Fosca, whose specialty was driving beautiful heiresses out of their minds and subsequently out of their inheritances, on a fee-splitting basis—a practice in which he was a century ahead of today's screen psychological criminals. Eleanor Parker is present as the Woman in White, though how she kept herself so immaculately laundered while haunting bogs and dusty cellars is a problem that seems to have bothered Victorian novelists as little as it does Hollywood directors. Alexis Smith, Gig Young and Agnes Moorehead are also involved in the plot. "Woman in White" is strictly a period piece but if you are prepared to immerse yourself in its Gothic gloom and complexities you will find it provides quite a few good moments of conjecture and fright.

All The Answers

It is possible to get quite a way along in "Summer Holiday"—as far in fact as the young valedictorian's class-conscious closing speech—before you realize that what you are watching is the screen version of Eugene O'Neill's "Ah Wilderness!" The film opens with Walter Huston finishing up at the office and striding home to lunch, all the time carolling a tribute to the hometown in an agreeable baritone. For a while all the characters, including the boy-terror Butch Jenkins, carry on the dialogue in this fashion, a device which like the humorous use of rhymed couplets in prose form is only moderately stimulating. Part way through, however, dialogue and action settle down pretty much along the lines of the O'Neill original. So do most of the characters, except Mickey Rooney, an adolescent type on whom Eugene O'Neill clearly hadn't figured.

There are plenty of adolescents in Hollywood and it is even conceivable that there are adolescents who are still a little confused by the problem of society and sex. However, Hollywood has its reasons which reason doesn't recognize, so the part went to Mickey Rooney who, as a precocious child of the theatre, probably had all the answers about the time "Ah Wilderness!" was bringing in its first royalties. The older characters, including Walter Huston, Frank Morgan and Agnes Moorehead, are fine.

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SWIFT REVIEW

ANNA KARENINA. The Tolstoi heroine, making her fourth screen appearance is played this time by Vivien Leigh. Miss Leigh is a rather light-weight Anna, but there is a fine performance by Ralph Richardson as Count Karenin.

ON AN ISLAND WITH YOU. A technicolor musical as foolish as its title. With Esther Williams, who doesn't ask to be taken seriously as anything but a swimmer but is very attractive to watch in that capacity.

THE PIRATE. S. N. Behrman's play stepped up for the screen with an exorbitant amount of talent, technicolor and production. A slightly lower budget might have produced a better picture. With Judy Garland, Gene Kelly.

ANOTHER PART OF THE FOREST. Lillian Hellman reverts to the early days of the terrible Hubbards (The Little Foxes), with impressive results. With Fredric March, Ann Blyth.

• •

DESERTED FARM

BUTTERFLIES are a splash of cream-and-yellow
in the blue-weed and the clover
that wander willy-nilly across the lawn
and cover the garden over.

Through the leisurely sunlit day the bees make hum
in the flowering apple-tree,
and the fragrant lilacs press to the window-panes
in a purple galaxy.

Only when twilight moves down the quiet lane,
and the luminous mellow day
melts into dusk, and the birds that warbled like mad
have folded their songs away—

Only then is the house a heart-breaking sight.
Its old arms, ample and wide,
are a haven of shelter and comfort
—and no-one cares
to creep inside.

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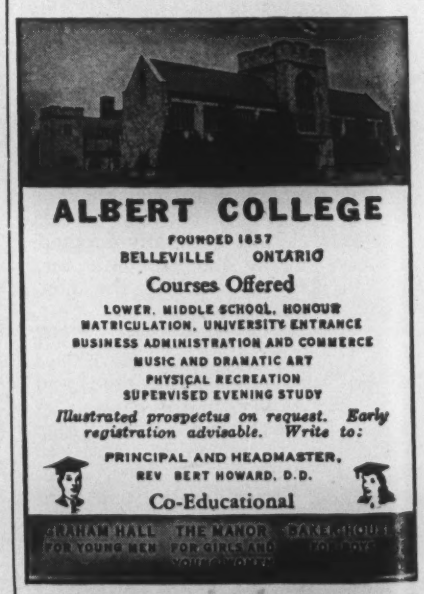
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WORLD OF WOMEN

At the Olympic Games in England this summer Canadian girls will compete with other nations for honors in track, swimming and fencing events. The team, which will consist of approximately eighteen girls, has been outfitted with an all-Canadian wardrobe for the various events, and for the official parades and receptions which will be held for them during their stay in England. For the Olympic Parade, which will be held in London, the Canadian Women's Olympic Team will march past smartly attired in the white softly tailored shirtmaker dresses which will form the base of the outfits. With the dresses the girls will wear navy blazers with a Canadian Maple Leaf crest, white berets, red purses and white shoes.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

KING OF THE FLOWERS

Court of Honor at the Peony-Viewing

By HILDA ARTHURS STRONG

LADY Alexander Duff came in with President Wilson; Baroness Schroeder was seen nodding to several distinguished neighbors at her end of the long table—among them President Taft. It was a pleasant surprise to find Sarah Bernhardt here too, exquisite in pink, and a whole bevy of charming French mesdemoiselles surrounded by a gay company of world-wide celebrities.

No—this is not a society note of a bygone day, but a brief list of a few of "those present" at the International Peony Exhibition recently held in the royal city of Guelph, Ontario. For a week or more these lovely creatures had been arriving at a nearby airport from the United States and Canada to be the guests of the Ontario Agricultural College, where they were invited to rest in cool seclusion until the day of the party. Others came by train or were personally conducted by car.

A preview on the morning of the opening day disclosed a scene of busy activity in the large Memorial Arena already gaily festooned for the event. Long white tables were set out as if for a banquet, but this was a feast for the eye. The Chinese, to whom we owe the origin of much of this beauty, talk of "tasting the flowers" when they go to a peony-viewing, and say too that the sight of these lovely blooms can satisfy the craving of physical hunger. But, for the exhibits arranged here upon these tables, there was also a practical purpose in view. Singly or in groups they were named and numbered according to class, ready for the awards of merit to be given later. Exhibitors hovered near their darlings awaiting the exciting moment.

"How can the judges decide between these beauties?" we asked each other. But when we returned in the afternoon the judges had finished their work, prize-winners had been selected and were proudly wearing their ribbons, and even we could discern and appreciate some special refinement of form or color in them. But we missed a background of foliage. The Chinese say, "Though the peony be beautiful, its beauty is enhanced by its green leaves."

Pride of place was well merited by those few wonderful specimens chosen for the "Court of Honor". This was a black-covered dais placed in front of the platform where later there were to be speeches and the crowning of a Peony Queen. Particularly notable among these honored blooms was a happily named "Yukon" of purest white and unbelievable size and softness—a snowdrift in lovely form. Nearby was "Tempest", also a name that perfectly described the rich, dark crimson of a glorious, turbulent bloom. We looked again and felt as if some spirit of the storm could almost be imprisoned within its deep, dark petals.

Our special quest was for a yellow peony, a royal flower that might have had its origin in Imperial China where such a strain is greatly prized and honored. We passed the delicate canary-colored "Primavere", stopped to admire the pinks and flesh tones of other hybrids, and then suddenly we saw it—a glowing ball of yellow sunshine, *"Souvenir du Maxime Cornu"*.

Family Tree

The history of this strain goes back to France, where in the nineteenth century the French imported from China many peonies at the same time that they brought over the fine porcelains, which so often bore this flower as decoration. Many of the modern hybrids of great beauty are due to the experimental work and patient devotion of the French. The Canadian owner of this *"Souvenir du Maxime Cornu"* imported it from England fifteen years ago, since when it has remained undisturbed in his Toronto garden. An exhibitor from the United States told us that he had seen hundreds of this type in Pennsylvania.

"And I'll tell you a queer thing about them," he added with a hint of mystery in his voice. "Always, they hang down their heads—always."

Could this then be a descendant of one of those peonies disgraced and banished from the garden of a Chinese Empress a thousand years ago for disobeying a royal command? Briefly I told the legend, and liked that bronzed American for so seriously considering my fantastic little tale.

"Might be," he agreed.

A wealth of legendary lore has gathered round the flora of China and the peony "Hwa Wang"—King of the Flowers—has had its royal share. It has appeared as an art motif in natural form or stylized for a thousand years or more. It is symbolic of riches, power and gracious living, an omen of good fortune and prosperity, and an emblem of Spring in the group of "Four Seasons". The perfection of its flowers has become a cult, fostered through centuries by the nobility and literati, who have grown the plants, painted them in pictures and written odes to their beauty. It was in the Tang dynasty (618-906 A.D.) that a register of family tree for peonies was established, and special plants of great value were handed down as heirlooms and given in marriage dowries. Poetic names such as "Maiden's Dream" and "Water-that-sleeps-in-the-moonlight" were given to varieties which they seemed to describe.

Tasting the Flowers

In Japan, where many fine varieties have been developed, regal status had also been given to the peony. There it is called the "Queen of Flowers" and given a special place of honor in the house. No other flower may be placed beside it. It must reign alone.

The Peony Moon opens the season for fashionable garden-parties which are given to view this regal flower in China, and the "opening-of-the-peonies" is the talk of the day. In old temple gardens, in private courtyards, and within the pink-washed wall of the once Forbidden City itself, peony-viewing has been the occasion of many a scene of stately elegance.

The real devotee of this lovely cult rises at dawn and visits his flowers to catch the first fresh perfume of their opening. But it was in early evening, after the intense heat of the day, that we first went peony-viewing in the old Imperial Deer Park in Peking—now the Central Gardens. A cool breeze had sprung up and was playing lightly with the long brocaded gowns, grey-blue and green of the young men still in graceful native dress, the plums and blacks of summer silks worn by elderly ladies, and various brighter colors shimmering in the setting sun as the children and younger girls followed their elders in decorous groups, to "taste the flowers".

A Chinese garden is planned from quite a different point of view from ours of the West. An almost mystic note comes into the mind as one begins to describe the quiet pools with lotus buds rising from among still green leaves lying on the surface of the water. Arched bridges span pools and rivulets whose source is a mystery. Woodland paths lead upward to pavilions half hidden among the branches of age-old trees, and suggest some well-loved mountain retreat.

In the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, there is a large fresco in three sections which once adorned the wall of the Monastery of Joyful Conversion in Southern Shansi, China. The central portion is made up of three groups, an Emperor of the Sixth Century A.D. in the place of honor on the left, an Empress of the same century but different dynasty on the right, and in the centre the Buddha—with attendants. Each of the principal figures wears a halo, an Eastern as well as a Western custom; but a most surprising feature of the design is that a halo also surrounds a bowl of peony flowers, white and red, which is placed at the feet of the Buddha.

The subject of the painting is the tonsuring of the Emperor and the Empress before their admission into a monastery and a nunnery. This is history, but what of the peonies? In the view of the writer this is an outstanding example of the wealth of hidden meaning to be found in Chinese art. Peonies in ancient days were called "Ornaments of Empire" and were emblematic of such power as well as of worldly success and wealth. All these were laid upon the lotus in renunciation, and the peonies, as the symbol, have been crowned with a halo.

The cultivation of this nearly perfect perennial is an example of fine cooperation between East and West. From China and Japan came strains which, hybridized with those of Europe and America, have produced so many hundreds if not thousands of the named varieties we know today.

Legends and Lore

In Europe too the peony is a flower of great antiquity. The name itself springs from the days of Greek mythology, and the popular story is that Peaon was still a pupil of Aesculapius, the god of medicine, when he cured Pluto of a wound inflicted in battle. Aesculapius, full of professional envy at the success of this precocious student, decided to do away with him, but Pluto in the approved modern manner appeared in the nick of time and as grateful patient turned the lad into a flowering plant, which has ever since been known by his name.

With such a superior medical ancestry the European peony has been credited with many magical powers of healing. From Roman times down to comparatively recent days people have believed in its power to drive away storms, ward off evil spirits and nightmares, and assist the babies in cutting their teeth.

In England the peony has been cultivated for several hundred years. There are descriptions of plants known in the 16th century, and no old-time cottage garden would have been complete without its red peonies.

So, the garden grows. France has contributed much, Germany too. Spain knew it and called it the Rose of the Mountain, and now the United States and Canada are striving to bring out new beauty of form and color and fragrance, by blending the tree-peony with the herbaceous type. Such a collection as shown at the International Exhibition represents years of imagination, work and devotion.

In the station waiting-room at Guelph at the end of a long day at the Peony Exhibition, a little woman was happily rocking away the interval until train-time. She was going home to her country garden, where new and exotic blooms are beginning to replace the old red "piney" of grandmother's day.

"Well—" and she seemed to chant the words in rhythm with the rocker, "that was something to remember—for all time."

A champagne white dinner dress with softly tiered skirt. Tiers tied in a bow at the back, are removable, can be worn as a cape. Dorsey-Mintz.

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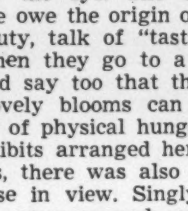
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CONCERNING FOOD

Aristocrat of the Sea

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

IN THE spring and early summer occurs the great migration of the silvery salmon from ocean to the river spawning ground. All types of salmon, thin, fat, sprightly and arthritic, take off upstream overcoming unbelievable obstacles en route. And their reward for all this effort is to end up, in most cases, in a 7 or 16 ounce tin with a pretty label.

Apparently the grapevine system in the salmon clan isn't very efficient because one would think that survivors from the previous year would pass on the information of what happens to the brethren upstream. However, nature has decreed it otherwise and, fortunately for us and the salmon packing industry, the salmon still continue on their hapless way.

Before the war canned salmon was regarded as a staple item and an emergency shelf necessity for family meals, but rarely served as a company dish. A change of attitude toward canned salmon has occurred after five years of doing without it and it is now considered a delicacy since the novelty of it being available hasn't yet worn thin.

The three grades of B.C. salmon are: Sockeye or red salmon packed in heavy oil; Cohoe or medium red salmon packed in a lighter oil; Pink salmon packed in a very light oil and least flavorful of the three. In most cases all grades of salmon can be used interchangeably in recipes for casserole dishes, salmon loaves, fish cakes, etc., where it is in combination with other ingredients, but for sandwiches and salads red salmon is the first choice.

Here is a recipe using canned salmon which is excellent for rather special occasions. We are suggesting you use scallop shells to bake it in but there is no reason why you couldn't use a) a 1½ quart casserole dish or b) 6 individual casserole dishes. However the shells do provide an interesting deep sea setting for this fish dish.

Salmon With Shrimp

1—16 oz. tin red salmon
1— 5 oz. tin shrimps
1—10 oz. tin mushrooms

Drain juice from salmon into a pint measuring cup. Remove skin and bones from salmon and break into coarse chunks. Remove black from the back of the shrimps. Drain liquor from mushrooms and add to salmon juice in measuring cup.

In top of double boiler melt 4 tbsp. butter and add 4 tbsp. flour, ¾ tsp. salt and ⅛ tsp. pepper and blend well. Add top milk, cream or evaporated milk (undiluted) to salmon and mushroom liquor to make 2 cups. Add to butter and flour and cook over boiling water until thickened. Add 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce and ½ tsp. paprika. Taste for seasonings since the fish and mushroom liquors will vary in saltiness. Add shrimps, mushrooms and 1 tbsp. chopped parsley and cook for 10 minutes longer.

Brush soft butter in scallop shells or casserole and spoon in some of sauce and add a layer of salmon. Cover with sauce and top with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderately hot oven 375°F for 20 minutes or until the crumbs are nicely browned. Serve with buttered fresh wax beans with bits of pimento added, a green salad, hot rolls and fresh fruit for dessert.

The *pièce de résistance* for a midsummer buffet would be a whole cooked Gaspé, Restigouche or Cohoe salmon, well chilled. Your choice of salads and relishes to go with this beauty will enhance the eye and taste appealing results.

For generous servings allow ½ lb. raw weight of fish per person.

Another ticklish question is the dressing of cold salmon according to authorities. Some chefs claim that you should first determine the position the salmon will occupy on the plate—side or stomach—and here's the rub, a certain faction refuse to admit that the fish should be served on its stomach and therefore should be skinned only on one side.

We don't wish to become involved in this controversy so we will leave it up to you. Personally we prefer the salmon de-tailed and beheaded and resting comfortably without skin on the best china platter surrounded by perky parsley and lemon wedges. To get the salmon to this stage it must first be "poached". To do this prepare Court Bouillon as follows:

¾ *cup diced celery*
¾ *cup diced carrots*
1/3 *cup minced onion*
4 *tbsp. butter*
1 *bay leaf*
4 *peppercorns*
3 *cloves*
3 *sprigs parsley*
4 *tbsp. vinegar or lemon juice*
4 *tsp. salt*
3 *qts. cold water*

Sauté celery, carrots and onion in butter in a large kettle for 5 minutes. Add remaining ingredients and bring to a boil and let simmer gently for ½ hour. Strain and use for poaching the salmon.

If you wish you can use acidulated water but we warn you it won't give the fish the same delightful flavor. Allow 2 tbsp. vinegar or lemon juice and 1 tsp. salt to 2 quarts of boiling water. For 4 lbs. of whole fish allow 6 quarts of acidulated water. This is an approximate amount since it depends upon the size of kettle you use but the salmon must be covered with water.

To Poach the Salmon

Have the fish scaled and cleaned. Then wrap and tie firmly in a large piece of cheesecloth. Simmer gently in Court Bouillon allowing 10 minutes to the pound. Remove carefully to serving platter and with equal care remove cheesecloth wrapping. Gingerly peel off the skin and then take a deep breath and give yourself an extra mark for engineering the salmon from pot to platter without mishap. Chill thoroughly and garnish as desired, but please make it simple. The salmon is beautiful enough without adding eggs looking like daisies and other sundries which tend to clutter up the fish.

Frozen salmon steaks and slices are available all year around. These are nicest pan or oven broiled and for this purpose you want to have the family sitting at the table with knife and fork in hand so that the fish won't do any waiting. The longer it waits the tougher it gets, with the result that nobody is happy. Follow the packer's instructions for thawing and brush the steaks with salad oil and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Arrange on greased broiler rack or cookie sheet and broil 8 minutes on each side if the steak is 1-1½ inches thick, brushing frequently with salad oil. Serve immediately with lemon wedges and Tartare Sauce.

● *This exquisite lacquer tea-caddy, with its fine painted illustrations, is an outstanding example of early Nineteenth Century Chinese craftsmanship. It was made in Canton for the flourishing European export trade of the period. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

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BRAIN-TEASER

Pshaw! That's Telling!

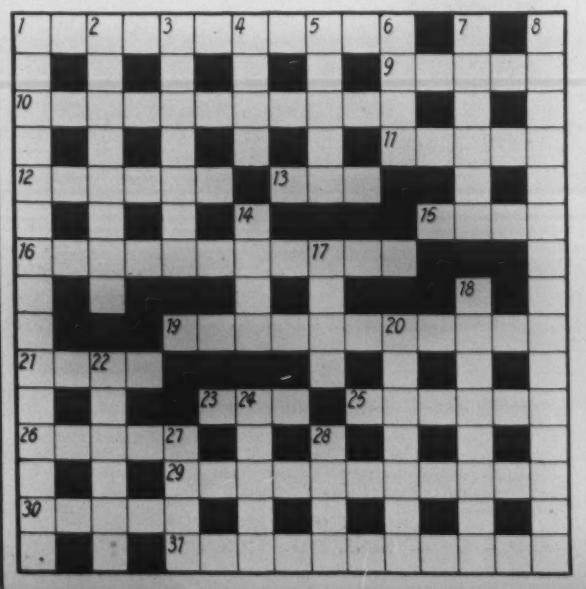
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. If he sees an adder beside the tee he's not this.
9. "No man is - - - - to his valet" (1, 4)
10. Does he cycle ohm after a day's light work?
11. Naturally the railway must it's employees.
12. Sounds as if he sees his patients in order.
13. In a little space I a name am hiding.
15 and 13. Native of Serbia before 1914. (7)
16. Salome's triumph, without the charger. (4, 2, 5)
19. Teeny-weeny.
21. Change gear.
23. He made a better president. (hidden)
25. Not Spike Jones
26. A great this is 144 dozen, of coarse!
29. Methuselah lived in one and to one. (8, 3)
30. 27 was a master of this.
31. Bill Blab. (7, 4)

DOWN

1. Tennyson asks when can their glory fade? (3, 5, 7)
2. Mrs. Adam cracks a nut on little Alfred.
3. Where the Premier drew?
4. Chemical quality of 27's tongue, at times.
5. It sounds like a camera.
6. A ruffled tarn.
7. From this direction we see Etna in eruption.
8. Play with an element of uncertainty by 27. (3, 5, 3, 4)
14. O! from a brother of Marx we have pilfered.
17. There's no afternoon without it.
18. Spot a lie and ruin it.
20. Brainy place.
22. See the ball go round and round.
24. Sherlock's mouthpiece, and we don't mean his pipe!
27. See 8
28. Desert in which I bog down? No, up.



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. One pea
4. Afraid
10. Titbits
11. Buzzing
12. Mêlée
13. Intellect
14. Gentlemen only
16. Close quarters
23. Tantalize
24. Snood
25. An event
26. Amusing
27. Denote
28. Spigot

DOWN

1. On time
2. Estelle
3. Elite
5. Fizzle out
6. An ideal
7. Digits
8. Aspire
9. A butte
15. Testament
17. Lantern
18. Quilts
19. Arenas
20. Rioting
21. Strand
22. A digit
24. Stump

MUSIC

Olympic Winners

By JOHN H. YOCOM

IN ONE turn last week Canadian musical composition came under a bright world spotlight, was applauded and took bows. At the Olympic Arts Competition in London's old Victoria and Albert Museum, 35-year-old Toronto composer and teacher John Weinzweig's "Divertimento for Solo Flute and Strings" won second prize and Vancouver's Jean Coulthard Adam's Sonata for Oboe and Piano took an honorable mention in the chamber music category. There was no award for first place; an Italian composer came third. The successful Canadian works were parts of the collection of nine musical entries submitted by the Dominion through the Canadian Art Council. *

The tough Olympics music committee, headed by Sir Arnold Bax, was probably just as impressed with the Divertimento as many Canadians already have been. It was one of the most interesting things in the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's past season (S.N., Nov. 8). At that time we noted that although Weinzweig had avoided any giant-sized musical idea, what had been intended had been elegantly achieved. In essence, it presented the evolution of certain musical ideas, expressed through three parts in which flute and strings move freely and marked by smart flute-string dialogue and a varied flute line. Weinzweig had written it to take many instrumentalists or a few, so that, regardless of the performing group's size, the result would not be adversely affected. The airy, smooth-flowing themes were pleasantly abstract yet within orthodox form—in effect, like 16th century Palestrina with the New Look.

*Other Canadian successes were honorable mentions: in architectural design to the firm of Marani and Morris, Toronto, for the model stadium for the C.N.E.; in painting to F. Brandtner, Montreal, for his hockey picture "Breaking Away".

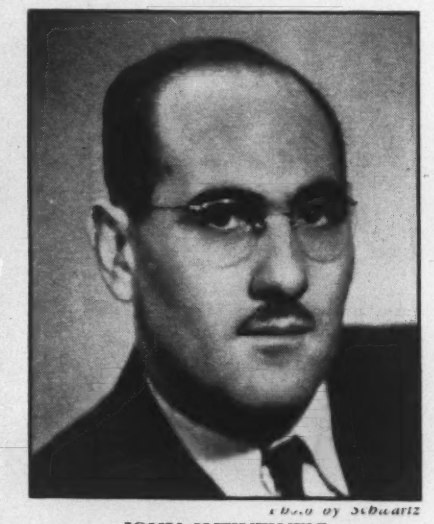


Photo by Schwartz
JOHN WEINZWEIG

Completed in 1946 after a year in composition, it was played that fall on the C.B.C., in Prague in July 1947 on an all-Canadian program of the International Youth Festival, and later by symphony orchestras in Rio de Janeiro and Melbourne.

Tall, dark, congenial John Weinzweig is considered by many as the Dominion's leading young composer. Certainly he draws on a rich fund of musical ideas and presents them in a stimulating fashion. His work has originality and vitality and sure evidence that it has been put together by a man who knows in an academic way what he is after. He has already written a symphony, three string quartets, choral and organ works, scores for the C.B.C. and N.F.B. For distribution abroad the C.B.C. recorded his "Interlude in an Artist's Life" and "Music for Radio Number One" in albums of Canadian music

Weinzweig, a B. Mus. from the University of Toronto and an M.A. from the University of Rochester, has been on the faculty of the Conservatory teaching composition and orchestration since 1939, except for service with the R.C.A.F. during the war.

How does he feel about the Olympic award? Said he last week: "I only hope my success will show that serious creative music is being produced in Canada and that U.S. and U.K. publishers especially will take note."

This is the first time that Canadians have entered the Olympic Arts competitions and the Canadian Art Council, which conducted the preliminary competitions in the Dominion, has reason to be proud that four awards came to this country in competition with the established cultural tradition of Europe and the U.K.

Cello-Like Voice

The best piece of publicity promotion that Negro contralto Carol Brice has in her file is a comment two years ago by Boston's great, old Dr. Serge Koussevitzky—that "she has a voice like a cello." At last week's Prom, the 27-year-old singer, the first of her race to win the Naumberg Foundation in 1944, demonstrated with a pair of operatic arias (from Mozart's "Titus" and Gluck's "Orfeo"), Brahms' Lullaby, Bizet's "Agnus Dei", and a couple of spirituals that her voice can still qualify for the praise. In the Bizet, the first number, a metallic quality in *fortissimo* passages marred her tone. But in the others the vocal richness, the wide range, the ease of accenting and phrasing, so much like Marian Anderson's, were elements in this voice of distinction.

Photo by Tony Archer
JEAN COULTHARD ADAMS

The orchestra was conducted by Dr. Heinz Unger, one-time Berlin conductor whose stellar performances with world orchestras are well-known. Much like Mitropoulos, the exacting conductor of the Minneapolis Orchestra with the nervously insistent beat, Dr. Unger displayed a musicianship that was warmly applauded but brought most from the orchestra, in the way of sensitive expression beyond basic matters like color rhythm, in the Schubert Fifth Symphony. The cello section under Prof. Leo Smith's leadership were especially responsive to the conductor and produced passages marked with coordination and majestic tone.

The appointment of Dr. Charles O'Neill to the Faculty of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto has been announced by the Principal, Ettore Mazzoleni. Dr. O'Neill, who is widely known throughout Canada and the United States as a teacher, composer, conductor and adjudicator at band festivals and competitions, will give specialized instruction in Band Scoring and Theory.

The current Summer School of Church Music at the University of Western Ontario, under the direction of Dr. Harvey Robb, includes an excellent series of organ recitals, choral programs and liturgical demonstrations at the First-St. Andrew's Church, London, Ont.

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4-48

ENGAGEMENT

The engagement is announced of Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Allan Barr and the late Margaret Seccombe Barr, to Robert Douglas Moffat, son of Mrs. Moffat and the late Dr. Gordon Baird Moffat of Weston, the marriage to take place on August 21 in Christ Church, Deer Park.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Secret Ambition of a Mouse

By HORACE BROWN

WHEN I first met Arthur, he was sixty-three, a little man who gave the impression of a particularly nervous mouse. He was small and grey, with a thin, tight face, emphasized by thin, tight lips under a hooked and hesitating nose. We met at a community gathering, where he talked pedantically and without moisture, stabbing with a forefinger at points in an argument visible only to himself.

As I came to know Arthur, he puzzled me more than any other man I had ever failed to understand.

In everything, Arthur was an ultra-conservative. His leanings were almost totalitarian. Yet he had odd and disturbing moments of flying in the face of traditionalism, of wanting to bring changes and betterment. His instincts were good, and his heart adaptable, but he would reach out for an idea, touch it, like it, and then draw back from it hastily when it seemed he would taste and swallow it.

He was usually on his dignity. Then there were times, infrequent but recognizable, when he would cast aside his preternatural gravity, crack the mask of his solemnity, and emerge into a somewhat puckish figure with an impish smile. On these occasions, he was utterly charming, and those present would look at him as though to ask if it were the same man. Something would be said or done, and his mood would relapse.

His vaulting opinion of himself had not been borne out by his life. When I became acquainted with him, he had been a book-keeper for the same firm for a quarter-of-a-century. He had, undoubtedly, been a faithful servant, one of those steady, plodding individuals who make a great deal of money for others and whose secret thoughts are embittered by the knowledge of their own futility. Armed with the hope that the War had made him necessary, the little man dared ask his employer for a raise, and was rewarded for his lifetime of devotion by a prompt dismissal.

This should have been a fatal blow to his self-esteem, but the mouse is essentially gallant, and will often turn on the cat. Arthur simply became more conservative than ever, more convinced of the eternal rightness of things as they are, and went into business for himself. To his surprise, he did fairly well for himself, but he never ceased to think of the former "security" he had enjoyed and talked of his unfeeling ex-employer as though he had lost sight of a well-known god.

If I have given the impression that Arthur was counted unhappy, that is not what I intend to convey. He might have his momentary setbacks, his fleeting doubts, but to all outward appearances he was quite content in his mouse-like existence, with a hole to bolt to whenever trouble threatened, and sufficient cheese upon which to nibble while the cat growled in futility without. His church work, his community endeavors, his family, absorbed all his attention that was not directed to his work, insulated him against misgiving. There was nothing to signify that he was a mouse who had been taught certain tricks in the laboratory of life, and that he had learned to open certain doors and stay away from others because behind those certain doors was cheese and behind the others was unknown fear. I might have gone on thinking him a happy mouse had it not been for chance.

We were driving through a dark night, and the two of us were on an island. It is the only way I can explain the revelation. This island of movement in the blackness around invited confidences. The talk turned somehow on a couple of my radio appearances, and I remarked casually that if I had not had poliomyelitis I might have been actor rather than author, but that the two professions were somehow kin and I had no really thwarted ambition.

The motor hummed in the sudden silence. I glanced curiously at Arthur. In the light of the dashboard, his face had a fallen, hopeless look. Unexpectedly, he drew the car up by the side of the road.

"I'll tell you something I've never told anyone else," he said, his voice strained. "I know what you think of me, I know what a lot of people think of me: you think I never amounted to much."

I made a motion of dissent, but he knew it insincere.

"But I wanted to! Yes, a long time ago, I wanted to. I had dreams. You don't believe that, do you?"

"We all have dreams," I answered sententiously.

"But you still don't think *me* capable of them. Horace, I had to leave school at the age of thirteen to help support my parents. I've had to fight for everything I've ever had. Do you think I wanted to be a book-keeper? *Do* you? I was a book-keeper only because it gave me bread-and-butter. After a while, I began to like bread-and-butter. I was married. I had responsibilities."

The mouse stirred. I watched the thin, twitching lips, wondering what they were going to say. The bright, beady eyes avoided mine.

"I was tied down. I've made the most of it. But you don't know how I envy and hate you!" He stared at me fully, and I returned his sharp gaze with astonishment, as though a mouse had suddenly bit me from a trap.

"When I was young, I wanted to be an actor! All my life I've wanted to be an actor! I'm everything I never wanted to be, because I wanted most to be happy and gay and free. I wanted to make people laugh and cry and applaud me. Instead—" He slammed the automobile into motion. "Go ahead and laugh at me. I'm old, and I'll never be anything but a—a—"

—mouse.

Softly in the gloom, I quoted:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air. . .
Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learned to stray;
Along the cool, sequestered vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way."

Now, whenever I see Arthur jump to his feet in a meeting, fire in his eye, hair bristling, I smile an inward smile of tolerance. The mouse is singing in the spotlight.

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EATON'S

Canada's Economic Future Depends On Politics and U.S. Business

By ROBERT E. MOFFAT

This is the second of two articles on the problems of Canadian foreign trade (first, S.N. July 10). There are two main factors which vitally affect our international trading future: first, political and military considerations, which lie behind loans to Britain and participation in the Marshall Plan; second, the level of business activity in the United States.

Mr. Moffat, Economic Adviser to the government of Manitoba, suggests that our practical policy lies between two extremes. The first of these extremes is a high standard of living and close connections with the United States; the second is a lower but more stable standard of living—our main connections would be with Europe. Our choice between these two alternatives is hardly a free choice. External factors over which we have no control will condition our decisions in the field of foreign trade. Following typical Canadian policy, we will no doubt take a course between the two extremes.

IN PEACE, or in war, or in our present condition which is neither peace nor war, Canada must import vast quantities of goods, especially from the United States. And we have to have some means of paying the people in the United States who produce the goods we want. This economic fact underlies all of Canada's international trade. It conditions all of Canada's foreign relations; though political considerations will be of greater importance than economic factors so long as the fear of war continues to dominate world politics, these economic facts explain many of the reasons for and the effects of political decisions.

One aspect of world politics is particularly important. That is the attitude which we and the Americans take toward loans or gifts to Europe—our loans to Britain, the Marshall Plan. As practical humanitarianism, they appeal to our sentiments; as a means of avoiding the disorganization and disruption which would result if some of our major export markets disappeared they appeal to our economic self interest; as an important factor in the stability of the governments of Western Europe, they appeal to our political self-interest.

Problem of Readjustment

If they achieve their purpose of providing essential food and materials to Europe during the period necessary for Europe to reorganize its production system, they will have made an important contribution to the problem of postwar readjustment. If, as a result of the reorganization of European production, it becomes possible for Europe to expand its exports to the point where it is able to pay for its imports out of the proceeds of its exports then these loans and gifts will have made an important contribution to the solution of international trading problems. If, however, these loans and gifts are used up before such a reorganization is brought about, then they will have merely delayed the major adjustment and in some respects made it more difficult.

How will these loans and gifts affect Canada's own trading problem? First, Canadian loans to Britain: an account is established in a Canadian bank and the British government is authorized to write cheques against it. At intervals our transactions with Britain are settled by a clearing process in which our exports to Britain are paid for partly out of the proceeds of British sales to us and partly by drawing on the loan account.

Suppose that $100,000,000 is drawn by Britain from the Loan Account and used to buy goods in Canada. That $100,000,000 ultimately finds its way into the hands of those Canadians who produced the goods exported. If they are typical Canadians, they will spend a substantial part of it for goods which come from the United States. But the American producers of those goods will not accept payment in Canadian currency. In that way loans to Britain aggravate our shortage of American dollars.

The effect of Marshall Plan Aid to Europe is quite different. The bank credits against which the British issue their cheques, are set up in American dollars. If those credits are used to buy goods in Canada, there is an increase in the supply of Amercian currency available to Canadians. Temporarily, the Marshall Plan will be a tremendous aid to our trading situation: it will allow us to operate an exchange control system which is much freer than would otherwise be needed.

But for us, the danger in the Marshall Plan is this. It will ease our immediate problem and distract our attention from the need to readjust our fundamental situation. Britain has already had a disastrous experience with just such a result. She used her first American loan to ease her immediate short-term problem but in the fall of 1947 she found that that source of funds was practically gone and in the meantime, the British standard of living had, if anything, become geared more closely than ever to a high level of imports from the United States. She also found that no other way of paying for imports from the United States had been developed. If we in Canada look upon the Marshall Plan as a solution to all our trade problems we will be repeating that mistake. The Marshall Plan, by stimulating the demand for our exports, will add to the income of Canadians and will have the inevitable result that we will seek more and more imports from the United States. But if European export industries have not recovered in the meantime, and if Canada has not taken steps to develop new methods of paying for her imports, we may find that, when the Marshall Plan comes to an end, our customers can no longer pay for our exports and hence our export industries will be hit, at the same time that we suddenly find we are unable to pay for the extremely high level of imports from the United States to which we have become accustomed.

American Activity

Aside from military and political considerations, the most important factor for the future of international trade is the level of American economic activity and hence the level of imports into the United States. Once the starvation conditions in Europe have passed, the world will make strenuous efforts to feed itself without depending on the United States, so that the limited supply of American currency can be used to buy absolutely essential items which cannot be secured elsewhere. If that can be done it might be possible for the world to free itself from dependence on United States' loans and gifts if exports to the United States remain high.

Would Be Hopeful

But one cannot overlook the effect on business activity in the United States if United States' exports should be cut sharply and United States' imports should remain high. If, under those conditions, the United States was able to maintain a high level of employment and to absorb most of its own output together with a high level of imports, the outlook would be indeed hopeful. But many are of the view that a decline in United States' exports would mean the end of American prosperity and ever higher barriers against imports into the United States. Unpredictable developments in American domestic politics would dominate that situation but it can be argued very effectively that unless the United States maintains its present level of prosperity, and even its present condition of incipient inflation, there is little hope for any trading system which does not involve permanent exchange controls in the rest of the world.

Looking a little farther into the future there is a development within the United States which, whether the United States be prosperous or otherwise, points toward some easing of the problem of balancing trade between the United States and the rest of the world. The population of the United States is continuing to increase more rapidly than was expected a few years ago, while, at the same time, the United States is rapidly approaching the limit of her resources of arable land and of certain essential raw materials such as oil and iron ore. This situation, ominous as it is for the American standard of living unless it can be offset by improved techniques or by the discovery of new sources of supply, does point to an increase in the volume of imports into the United States and an easing in the currency problems of the rest of the world. Every increase in the population of the United States means an improvement in the prospects for exports of Canadian food products to the United States. Every increase in the tonnage of iron ore exported to the United States from Steep Rock, from Newfoundland, or from the Quebec-Labrador area will mean more American dollars to pay for imports from the United States.

Two Extremes

The most optimistic picture is one in which Canada continues her large volume of imports from the United States and is able to pay for them in the short run because of the Marshall Plan and in the longer run because the United States remains prosperous and continues to import in large quantities even after much of the world has been able to reduce its imports from the United States to absolute essentials. The most pessimistic picture of the future is one which foresees a situation in which Canada, along with most of the world, finds that she cannot pay for imports from the United States and in which the world is consequently forced to a basis of bilateral trading and national self-sufficiency.

Our objective ought to be the first of these two extremes. In practice, however, our world does not proceed by a series of clear-cut decisions on clear-cut issues. Rather, we move by a series of compromises. Compromise in this case would take the form of attempts to limit purchases in the United States at the same time that we divert an ever-increasing part of our exports to the United States. For the world in general, compromise of this type involves the development of an alternative source of some of the goods which can at present only be obtained in large volumes from the United States. Among other things it means the revival of a great steel and iron industry in the area of the Ruhr, the Saar, Luxemburg, Belgium and Northern France.

For Canada it means reducing less essential imports from the United States either by a continued exchange control and embargoes or by exchange devaluation to raise the prices of our imports or by a continued rapid rise in American price levels to the point where we reduce our purchases of American goods. It also involves increased purchases of fruits, cotton, oil, etc., from non-American sources. Finally, it means increased sales to the United States by our great exporting industries and the acceptance by them of the risks involved in giving up long established markets in Europe in exchange for temporarily attractive but less stable markets in the United States.

Our Alternative

In an oversimplified form our alternative might be stated thus. We might aim for a high standard of living based on heavy imports from the United States and accept the risks of fluctuation and uncertainty which are the lot of the foreign seller on American markets; or we might aim for a considerably lower standard of living but a more stable one based on trade with the United Kingdom and Europe. Obviously, our choice between these alternatives is not a free choice. To a very large extent our choice will be determined by external factors over which we have no control. In our traditional democratic way we will probably follow a course which is midway between the two extreme alternatives.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Smaller Crops vs. the Boom

By P. M. RICHARDS

IT SEEMS that Canada is going to have a poorer-than-expected wheat crop this year, in sharp contrast to the bumper-crop anticipations of just about all other countries. Saskatchewan, our biggest wheat province, has been hard hit by lack of rain at the time it was most needed. Alberta and Manitoba are less badly off but crop prospects are below normal there too, and the over-all result seems bound to be a fairly substantial decline in the volume of food produced by Canada this year. And in view of the unusually large crops expected in Europe and elsewhere, we may reasonably expect less demand for our wheat.

The combination of low demand and low yield may mean perhaps substantially lessened incomes for Canadian wheatgrowers if not for producers of other foods. This condition will, of course, be felt sooner or later by Canadian business everywhere, but probably more next year than this. The economy will be less balanced, because industrial workers' incomes will stay up, even rise further, while farm incomes decline. In Canada in particular, this is a condition which means less over-all prosperity.

However, there are strong influences tending to maintain business and employment at a high level in Canada, and these may well prove potent enough to overcome, for at least some months, the normal consequences of reduced demand for Canadian wheat. First perhaps, there is Canadian industry's own very considerable program of expansion and modernization of buildings and equipment. Much is being done, but a great deal more remains to be done.

Still a Big Consumer Demand

Housing is going up apace, though sharply handicapped by shortages of material and labor, and provides business for countless suppliers. Residential construction should be active for a good many years to come. In highway construction and other public works, too, there is an enormous amount of potential activity. The volume of unsatisfied consumer demand for such items as automobiles, refrigerators and furniture is still very large.

Then there is our part in the European Recovery Program, for which we are to supply many products of our war-expanded industries. So far this country has received a gratifyingly large share of European orders placed outside the United States. While this may not continue in the same proportion, the increasingly close integration of the Canadian and U.S. productive systems seems to promise that Canada's part will be satisfactorily large.

If some slowing down of business is coming as a result of poor crops and lower grain prices, it almost certainly isn't coming now. And probably not in 1948. Generally speaking, business was very, very good in the first half of the year, reaching new highs in industrial production, retail trade, employment, wage levels and business earnings. There were exceptions to this happy condition, where restrictions on imports of necessary parts or materials or other shortages resulted in poor showings. But, over-all, the pressure on the upside was stronger than the recessional influences. And this should continue to be the case through the second half-year.

What the Executives Think

Industrially, both Canada and the United States seem likely to show at least as good results in the second half of 1948 as in the first. Most business executives are optimistic. For instance, the semi-annual "executive forecast" of *Fortune* magazine, published with its July issue, indicates that a majority of responsible U.S. businessmen believe that the U.S. index of industrial production will hold to its recent high level or rise in the second half-year and, furthermore, that to a considerable extent the boom is in process of stabilizing itself, i.e., providing its own basis for continuance. At the same time, most executives polled thought that prices were tending to level off and felt there was more need for business caution than six months ago.

This pleasant picture is accompanied by the release of figures by the International Monetary Fund indicating that the world price level is at last showing signs of stabilization, and that though there are countries—China, Poland, Rumania—where currency inflation still runs riot, this fact is offset by the actual declines in living costs recorded during the past year in countries as widely scattered as Portugal, South Africa, Brazil, Czechoslovakia and the Philippines.

But inflationary influences undeniably are still strong, with heavy government spendings and new wage increases. The big question, looking forward to 1949, is whether or not we succeed in holding production costs and prices at a level which home consumers and foreign customers can accept. With that, there is the question of what lower grain crops and prices do to us.

Colonies Must Play A Part In European Rebuilding

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The role that the colonies are to play in the European Recovery Program is not yet clear. It appears that they are to provide raw materials to the United States as partial compensation for Marshall Plan aid.

Mr. Marston argues that Britain must show her good faith with the colonies by pushing ahead economic development. Raising the level of economic activity in Britain's overseas territories is vital for Britain and for the colonies. This is an important part of E.R.P. that should be clarified.

London.

JUST how the colonies fit into the European Recovery Program's scheme of things is even now not quite clear. What is certain, however, is that their position is essentially subsidiary to the purposes indicated in the title of the Marshall Aid program. Europe is its objective. The controversial Article V of the Economic Cooperation Agreement demands that the U.K. and the colonial empire shall make available to the U.S. materials required by the Americans to fill their own deficiencies.

Since the U.S. stockpile schedule contains non-ferrous metals, industrial diamonds, fibres, oil and rubber, the implication of the colonies in the implementation of E.R.P. may be deeper than appears at first sight. But in all this there is nothing definite, no program of colonial development, no indication of the possible scale of either sterling or dollar investment.

British Initiative

What does seem certain is that, just as the final version of the Agreement leaves untouched the fundamentals of Imperial Preference, so the responsibility for Britain to take the initiative and employ the subsequent means for colonial development is neither added to nor subtracted from. It therefore becomes important to consider whether the Colonial Development Corporation possesses the qualities necessary to enable it to prosecute efficiently a task which is as necessary for Britain herself as for the Empire.

H. A. Gaskin of London has evolved a reversible lifeboat in which he will cross the Atlantic shortly for trials with the U.S. Navy. Vessel is built like two identical rowboats attached keel to keel, of wood lined with special buoyant expanding rubber. Mr. Gaskin is shown demonstrating in his bathtub the unsinkability of his boat. Lockers on both sides are waterproof.

The corporation recently celebrated its first birthday. No doubt it did so in a mood of some confusion, for it has never been given any clear guidance as to the motives which should determine its conduct, or shown by its own operations that it understands what it is supposed to do. Its chairman, Lord Trefgarne, is certainly bemused. Obviously provoked by the outbreak of lawlessness in Malaya, probably bearing in mind the unfortunate incidents with which the history of the Gold Coast has been marred (and whose cause is still very much with us), and possibly with an eye elsewhere, where Communism is not inactive, he delivered himself recently of a judgment which would surely shock the authors of E.R.P. He would, he said, be personally hesitant to recommend any large investments in any Colonies which had a political obsession against the good faith of the United Kingdom.

An Article of Faith

It is an article of faith among most people—and particularly the British and U.S. governments—that Communism and every other form of rebelliousness flourishes on empty bellies. If the Marshall Plan has a political implication it is that the raising of the European standard of living will make Europe safe for democracy. Certainly, it is true that insurrectionary activity within the Empire has developed precisely where the standard of living is low. Apart from any more general and commendable motive, therefore, it may be suggested that on purely strategic grounds, Lord Trefgarne is not merely wrong but is diametrically opposed to good sense.

If there is to be discrimination in the economic policy in the colonies on political grounds, then it should be a discrimination opposite to his. It should concentrate investment and development precisely upon those areas where there is some practical evidence of doubt about Britain's good faith. For nothing proves good faith so much as good faith itself. If American dollars can quell Communism in Europe, British pounds may surely help to quell it within the colonial empire.

These considerations receive additional importance from the evidence that the British government's policy of colonial development may be inhibited by the thought that what they develop now they may lose later. The announcement that more than $112 millions are to be spent in five territories—Uganda, Nyasaland, Barbados, St. Vincent and the Aden Protectorate and Colony—within the next ten years was acclaimed, but it cannot be pretended that it indicated an intensity of development suited to the colonies' own economic requirements, or their political needs, or to Britain's own need of a prosperous colonial empire, or to her capacity to build one.

Future Liability

It is time that colonial policy, and the Colonial Development Corporation through which it is expressed, received new attention. By accepting Marshall Aid, Britain has also accepted a very substantial future liability for repayment (some 25 per cent of the aid will come in the form of loans) and she will not be able to pay unless she concerts and intensifies economic advance in the Empire as well as in Europe.

Moreover, it would be imprudent to overlook the very real risk of a breakdown in the political relations between the U.K. and some of the colonial territories unless steps are taken promptly. That they should be economic steps involving a large expansion of the program of colonial exploitation (using the word in its unsullied sense) is apparent from the causes which make them as necessary as they are desirable.

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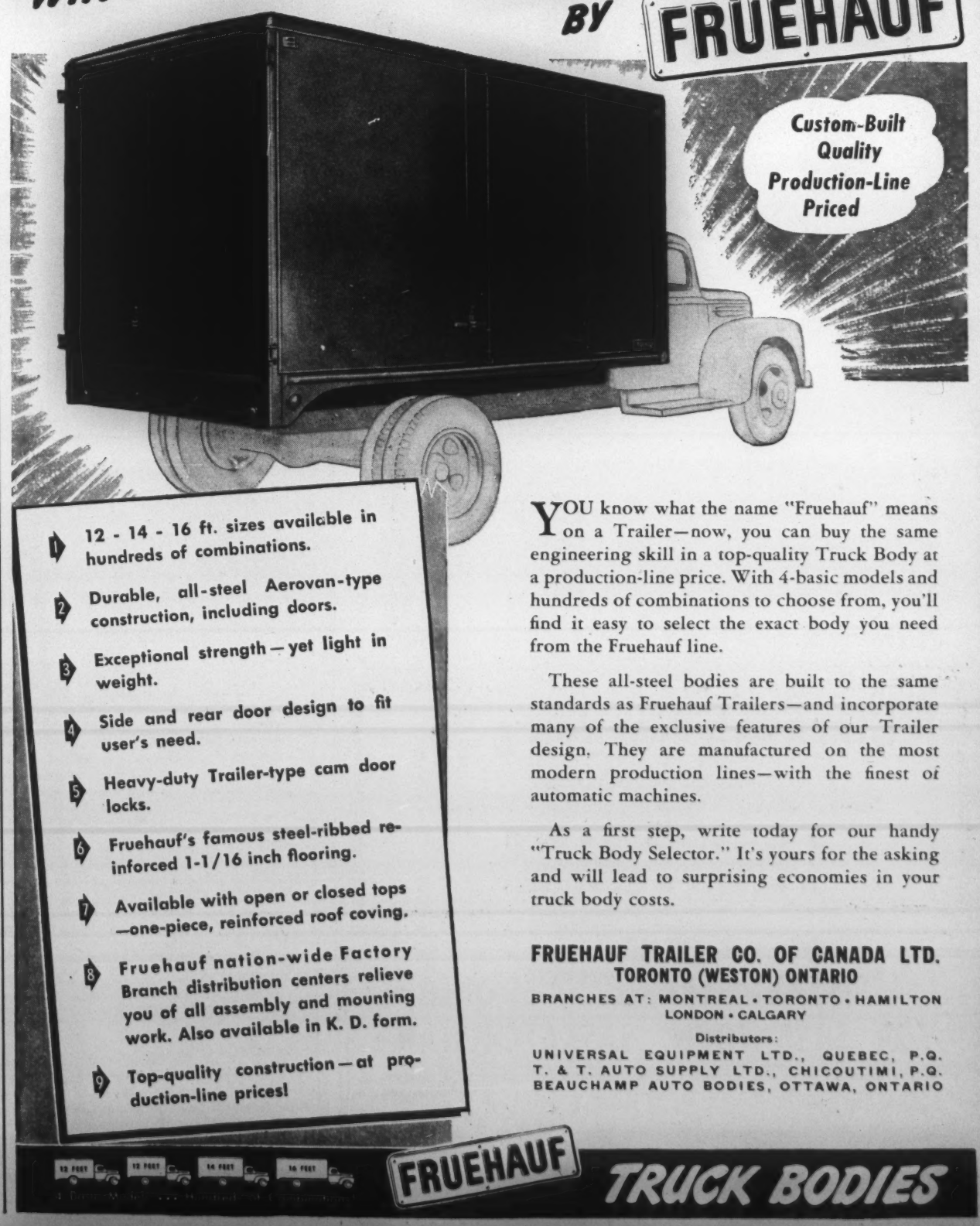

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6. Fruehauf's famous steel-ribbed reinforced 1-1/16 inch flooring.
7. Available with open or closed tops—one-piece, reinforced roof coving.
8. Fruehauf nation-wide Factory Branch distribution centers relieve you of all assembly and mounting work. Also available in K. D. form.
9. Top-quality construction—at production-line prices!

YOU know what the name "Fruehauf" means on a Trailer—now, you can buy the same engineering skill in a top-quality Truck Body at a production-line price. With 4-basic models and hundreds of combinations to choose from, you'll find it easy to select the exact body you need from the Fruehauf line.

These all-steel bodies are built to the same standards as Fruehauf Trailers—and incorporate many of the exclusive features of our Trailer design. They are manufactured on the most modern production lines—with the finest of automatic machines.

As a first step, write today for our handy "Truck Body Selector." It's yours for the asking and will lead to surprising economies in your truck body costs.

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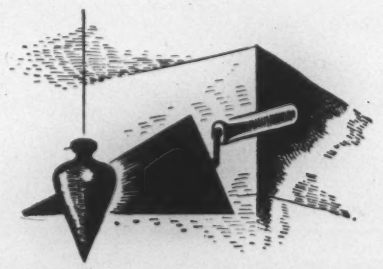
As underwriters and distributors of securities for municipal projects such as these, we have enjoyed sharing in the development and progress of our country.



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NEWS OF THE MINES

Three More Producers In Sight For The Red Lake Gold Area

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE Red Lake area, in northwestern Ontario, two years ago, was experiencing what was undoubtedly the busiest period of exploration in its history, but today less than one-fifth of the companies are active. Of the 10 surviving operations five are in production and three more expected to be producing within the next six months. While field exploration throughout the district is practically at a standstill the active mines have close to all the labor they require. The present producers are Madsen, Cochenour Willans, McKenzie, Hasaga and McMarmac, while Dickenson, Starratt Olsen and Campbell are approaching the production stage. The only other companies at present carrying on work at Red Lake are Richmac and Orlac. It was over two decades ago that the name Red Lake was first heralded across the North American continent, and in 16 years the camp's output of gold has been more than $50,000,000.

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Of the three additional producers on the way in the Red Lake area, Dickenson and Starratt Olsen are scheduled to commence milling in September, the former at 200-tons daily, and Starratt Olsen will tune in a 500-ton mill at 200 tons and quickly raise it to capacity. Campbell expects to reach production next January at a rate of 300 tons per day, which will be worked up to 500 tons. At Dickenson, sponsored by Brewis & White, and being financed to production by a bond issue, probable ore to the 500-foot level in the shaft area is estimated at 207,215 tons, grading $12.35 per ton. By including several partially developed zones, now being opened up, and ore indicated by drilling of three outlying zones, there is a reasonable expectancy of 500,000 tons to the 500-foot horizon, and there is no reason to believe the ore structure and deposition does not extend to depth. Ore reserves at Starratt Olsen Mines, of which J. E. Hammell is president, are estimated at 502,700 tons from surface to 1,100 feet with an average uncut grade of $9.20 or cut grade of $6.43 per ton. In determining grade, erratic high assays were cut to an arbitrary figure of one ounce and estimate provides for an allowance of 10 per cent from dilution. Diamond drilling to a depth of 1,400 feet indicates a continuation of ore values in favorable conditions with no change in the attitude of the host rock.

•

Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines, one of the present Red Lake producers, should have an additional 400-ton mill unit in operation by April 1 next year, and the shaft is being deepened to open four more levels. The new unit will duplicate the present one, and doubling of the current rate should reduce expenses by 50 cents a ton. Ore reserves exceed 1,300,000 tons. Cochenour Willans is handling 220 tons a day and this is the highest rate the company has ever maintained. While ore reserves are not calculated excellent new ore additions are being located. Madsen and Cochenour Willans are the camps' two dividend payers. McKenzie does not calculate ore reserves by tonnage and grade, but sufficient development and exploration work is being done to maintain its ore position. The mine is now getting back into shape

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell). (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown

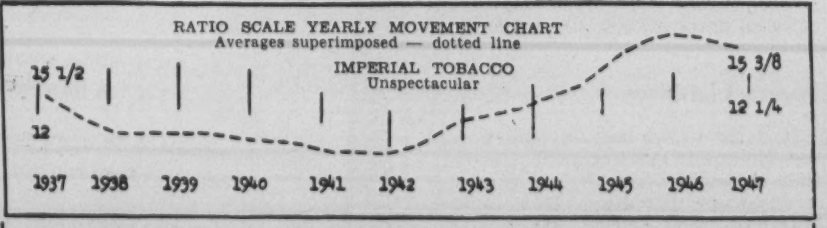
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

PRICE 1 June 48	-	$13.25		Averages		Imperial Tobacco	
YIELD	-	4.5%	Last 1 month	Up	7.2%	Down	1.8%
INVESTMENT INDEX	-	115	Last 12 months	Up	14.8%	Down	15.1%
GROUP	-	"A"	1946-48 range	Down	28.2%	Down	29.6%
RATING	-	Below Average	1948- range	Up	28.3%	Up	28.1%



SUMMARY:—The exceptionally strong working capital position of Imperial Tobacco, together with its dominance of the tobacco business in Canada, assures the investor of regular dividends and stability of price movement seldom equalled in common stocks.

One could hardly expect, from a record of its movements over the past 10 or 11 years, that it would advance as much as the averages when they are in an up trend nor would it decline as much when the inevitable sell offs come. A glance at the chart shows that the price range for 1947 is almost identical with that of 1937. There has been no growth for the investor.

On the other hand a reasonable income is afforded the investor with every assurance of continuity and the comparative price stability provides the more conservative buyer with a satisfactory outlet for his funds.

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NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of Seventy-five Cents (75¢) per share, payable in Canadian funds has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable September 15th, 1948 to shareholders of record at the close of business August 13th, 1948.

By Order of the Board
J. R. BRADFIELD
Secretary

Toronto, July 15, 1948

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 341

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after WEDNESDAY the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1948.

By Order of the Board
GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.

Montreal, 13th July, 1948

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 244

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1948.

By order of the Board.
JAMES MUIR
General Manager

Montreal, Que., July 13, 1948.

DAVIS LEATHER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company payable September 1, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 2, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 17½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class B shares of this Company payable September 1, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 2, 1948.

By Order of the Board.
R. BURNS LIND,
Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager.

Newmarket, Ontario,
July 14, 1948.

after the war years and first quarter production was the best in five years. Current daily output at Hasaga Gold Mines is 400 tons, but it is proposed to increase this to 500 tons. A steadily increasing net profit has been shown every month this year. Ore reserves are sufficient for three years milling at 400 tons a day. It was reported last month that only enough ore for three more months of operation at a daily rate of 70 tons was in sight at McMarmac Red Lake Gold Mines. All areas which can be reached without long and costly lateral work are said to have been looked over.

•

At Campbell Red Lake Mines, controlled by Dome Mines, ore reserves were calculated at the end of March at 242,275 tons grading $17.94. Approximately 2,000 feet of additional ore has been drifted on all levels since that time, and a raise from the bottom level (600 feet) to surface was in ore all the way. From mill tests it is believed heads of $15 can be maintained with costs of $7 to $8 per ton. The four-compartment shaft is being deepened to provide four more levels at 150-foot intervals. The proportions of the proposed mill are based upon results of underground development of the "A" zone and the suggestion by underground drilling of good possibilities in both the central and north zones, under exploration. Dome Mines is loaning the company $1,750,000 of the $2,000,000 estimated as necessary to bring the property into production.

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As mentioned above the only other active companies in the Red Lake area are Richmac Gold Mines and Orlac Red Lake Mines. Richmac is being explored from the adjoining Cochenour Willans ground and a section of the property now being tested may have the makings of an orebody. The short crosscut put out on the 475-foot level to follow up high grade indications secured in a horizontal drill hole has entered material showing considerable visible gold. E. K. Fockler, consulting geologist, states that his examination of the rock features in the west heading adjacent to this intersection probably indicates a significant ore structure, the importance of which will be fully investigated by means of spur heading and probably some raising. A new surface drilling program is proceeding on the Orlac property.

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A new listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange is shares of Torbrit Silver Mines. The company, a subsidiary of Mining Corporation of Canada, is developing a silver property 17 miles north of Alice Arm, British Columbia, and plans are aimed at production at rated capacity of 300 tons daily. The job of preparing the mine for production this fall is proceeding satisfactorily and the schedule calls for turning over the mill in November. Expenditures by the parent company to date exceed $1,250,000 and have provided a complete milling plant, power generating plant for a hydro development, and a permanent mining plant. The total requirement of funds is estimated at $1,750,000. The underground phase of preparation is limited at the present time to driving a main production adit, and this is at an elevation between the original adit horizon and the bottom level originally opened by a winze. Drilling in recent months has indicated substantial additions to the previously developed 430,000 tons of ore estimated to average 19.3 ozs. per ton in silver. The drilling was largely from the winze level with possibilities of an additional 200,000 odd tons suggested in the one section of the main ore structure reached.

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A dividend of five cents per share has been declared by Aunor Gold Mines, in the Porcupine area, payable September 1 to shareholders of record August 10. This is the third dividend of like amount this year, and will bring disbursements to 15 cents a share. The company has been making quarterly payments and in 1947 distributed 20 cents per share.

•

The recent discovery of radio-active mineral in Pitt township, in the district of Cochrane, is the subject of a special geological report by Dr. Nelson Hogg, resident geologist, of the Ontario Department of Mines at Timmins. Dr. Hogg was sent to the scene of the discovery soon after its announcement, and his report describes the topography, means of access, general, structural and economic geology as well as the occurrence of radio-active minerals. Dr. Hogg states that the commercial development of radio-active deposits is now a matter for private enterprise (Moneta Porcupine Mines has optioned the discovery) and that it was not within the scope of his report to attempt an appraisal of the Mosher vein. The fact that radio-activity is present in the pegmatites, and in at least one vein in this area, suggests that further prospecting might uncover valuable deposits, he points out. Prospecting, however, is made extremely difficult by the scarcity of outcrop and the fact that a small amount of overburden will effectively blanket radio-activity.

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Young-Davidson Mines, gold producer in the Matachewan area, in 1947 nearly doubled the previous year's profits. Net operating profit of $211,146 compared with $113,377 in 1946. The Young-Davidson portion of the adjusted net operating profit was $41,918, which after administrative expenses amounted to $36,879. Average recovery was $3.35 per ton, with cost of mining and milling, including taxes and all other costs totalling $2.51 per ton treated. While there has been some increase in development costs and this will be reflected in operating costs, it is expected to be offset by an anticipated improvement in grade of ore once mining commences on the third level.

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The highest production for over two years is reported by Chesterville Mines for the month of June. Output was 3,580 ounces for a total value, at $35 per ounce, of $125,300 from 25,734 tons milled. Average recovery was $4.86 per ton with the mill handling an average of 857 tons per day. With the addition of the amount due under the Gold Mining Assistance Act, the total amount from production for the month would approximate $132,700, giving an operating profit of $51,700. Mine operating costs for the month of May, the last figure available at this time, were $2.96 per ton. The low operating cost was attained despite payment of a cost-of-living bonus to employees amounting to 17½ cents per ton of ore milled. This figure was within six cents of the all-time low operating costs of pre-war times of $2.90 per ton. The low operating costs are attributed to increased efficiency and cooperation of the employees and maximum mechanization underground and on surface.

•

A recommendation that $150,000 financing be arranged to carry operations for the next 15 months at the Keno Hill, Yukon, holdings of Murmac Lake Athabaska Mines has been made by Colin A. Campbell, consulting engineer for the company. Mr. Campbell stresses that equipment suitable for such work be purchased at once and points out "in order to secure economic results, work should be commenced immediately and underground development could be continued throughout the winter season. Only a small proportion of the Keno Hill claims have been prospected, but Mr. Campbell states that what work has been done has shown up a large number of veins carrying high grade ore which can be shipped direct to the smelter. Further prospecting, in his opinion, will likely locate other veins which will produce ore of a similar grade. Five grab samples, from some of the dumps, taken by Mr. Campbell, gave such values as 80.28, 12.24, 29.54, 3.27, and 30.91 ounces silver per ton, and 17.52, 4.79, 0.33, 0.17, and 17.85% lead per ton.

•

Value of output from 44 Ontario gold mines in May was $6,100,015 as compared with $6,057,264 in the same month last year, and $5,962,569 in April. Output for the first five months of the current year was $29,172,603 as against $28,610,730 for the like period of 1947. Although ore grade average ($8.40) reached the lowest point since December, 1933, the total value of gold bullion produced by Ontario's mines during May was the highest since October, 1943. The amount of ore milled and the gold content were above those recorded in recent years, the Ontario Department of Mines points out. The industry employed 12,722 wage-earners, which is a slight increase over the April figures.

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Results obtained to date at the Cathroy Larder Mines, in the western Larder Lake area, are considered by C. S. Johnston, consulting engineer, as sufficient to warrant going into production. On the basis of work so far, he estimates that 280,000 tons of better than $7 grade are indicated, with most of the tonnage being in the new south zone between surface and the 300-foot horizon. Close to $1,000,000 has been expended on the property and it is calculated another $150,000 will have to be raised to increase the capacity of the small mill on the property. With finances available, officials believe production could commence in about three months at a rate of 125 tons per day, to be increased in the following 18 months to 300 tons per day.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Period Of Irregularity

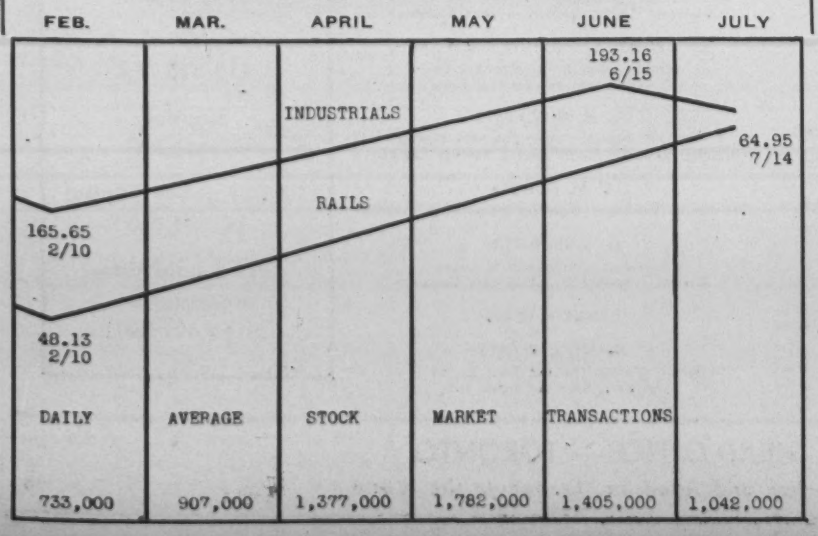
BY HARUSPEX

The LONG-TERM N.Y. and CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949. Intermediate trend in both averages up to mid-June, with possible reversal now in process.

Various evidences suggest that the stock market has entered on a recovery movement that, barring war, has some time yet to run. These broad swings are subject, from time to time, to temporary decline or an interval of price irregularity. One such period of irregularity has been under way for the past several weeks. This appears as a consolidation of the advance getting under way in February. It is possible that this irregular process may carry further, with additional price recession before it has ended. In due course, however, whether now or some weeks later, probabilities would seem to favor renewed upturn.

The immediate period of price irregularity prior to culmination could register a normal 3/8 to 5/8 cancellation of the preceding advance. In such event, a normal point of support, previously discussed herein, would be in the 183/175 area on the industrial average. In that event, we would feel that purchasing of stocks could be resumed. In the absence of such decline, resumption of the main advance would be indicated by closes in both averages at or above 63.91 and 194.17, this representing high points of the upturn to date.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



From Village Blacksmith To World-Wide Renown

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Today, Massey-Harris Company, Limited agricultural implements enjoy world-wide renown for their efficiency and sturdiness. They compete successfully with those manufactured anywhere else in the world. Products of this vast Canadian enterprise may be seen in showrooms and warehouses of farm implement dealers the world over.

Current operations of the Company are more favourable at present than at any time in the Company's history.

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Offices across Canada from Coast to Coast

ABOUT INSURANCE

Enlightenment Of General Public Is A Serious Business Problem

By GEORGE GILBERT

Most business men are firmly of the opinion that no government, federal, provincial or municipal, could operate their particular enterprise as efficiently or as economically or could produce the goods or services at as low a cost to the public as they can.

Yet quite a number of them seem to cherish the notion that the government is qualified to establish and operate a technical business like insurance as efficiently and at as low if not lower cost to the public as can the trained personnel who are now engaged in the industry.

THERE is no doubt that the insurance business in Canada has improved its selling techniques and has expanded the volume of sales greatly in recent years. But it is evident that so far it has not completely succeeded in so clarifying its methods of operation and the reasonableness of its charges as to convince the public generally that the business as now conducted under the private enterprise competitive profit and loss system is furnishing better protection and at lower cost than is possible in the long run under any other system.

Despite well-directed efforts by the companies individually and in their associated capacity to bring about a better understanding of the business in its various phases, insurance, on account of lack of knowledge of the technical terms and legal phraseology of policy contracts, still remains a good deal of a mystery to the masses of the population, and what they do not fully comprehend they are inclined to look upon with more or less suspicion.

Desirability Recognized

At the same time, most of the people have been convinced of the desirability of insurance and have availed themselves to some extent at least of its protection and service. In fact, insurance is almost universally admitted to be a good thing, although every person has not yet taken out a policy. While there is this general agreement as to the value of insurance, the question sometimes arises in the public mind as to who should provide it—the government or private insurers.

Those with a knowledge of the operations of the insurance business and who are also familiar with the operations of undertakings under government management are well aware that the costs would be considerably higher while the service and the coverage provided would be far less satisfactory if insurance were administered by the government instead of by private insurance institution under the existing competitive system.

While there may not be the slightest doubts in the minds of such persons that the public ultimately would have a higher insurance bill to pay under government operation than under private operation, it will evidently be necessary to bring about a great deal more enlightenment of the masses of the people with respect to insurance before that view is generally accepted.

That is, it cannot be taken for granted that the unenlightened general public will realize the importance, in their own interests, of preserving the private enterprise system and of taking steps to prevent it being supplanted by any government insurance system. Of course, there is an increasing tendency on the part of governments to extend their intervention in various fields heretofore reserved for development by private enterprise, including insurance, and there are those with socialistic views who cling to the notion that the government can provide any commodity or service at a lower cost that it can be furnished by those engaged in private industry.

Strange Attitude

With regard to government intervention in the insurance field, it is rather strange to find people engaged in various other forms of private enterprise openly advocating the setting up of municipal or other government insurance schemes who would be horrified by the mere suggestion that the government should go into the particular business in which they are engaged in order to effect a saving in costs to the public, though there is no more justification for the government going into the insurance business than into the coal, clothing, grocery, department store, printing, butcher, plumbing, or any other of the hundred and one different kinds of business now carried on under the private enterprise system.

Those engaged in other lines of business are evidently firmly convinced that no government, either federal, provincial or municipal, could carry on their particular business as efficiently or as economically in the long run as they themselves are able to operate it, with their experience and knowledge acquired after years of training and study; and that any saving in cost which might be shown at the outset could only be effected by loading part or all of the expenses on the general taxpayers. Yet apparently they do not take the same view with respect to the government going into the insurance business, though a government is no better equipped to conduct an insurance undertaking efficiently or economically than it is to carry on any other commercial undertaking.

If Truth Fully Realized

If business men and the public generally fully realized this elementary truth, there would be little or no demand for government intervention in the insurance business, or in any other business in which there is no monopoly and in which the people are protected against unreasonable charges because of the competition which exists and because of the public safeguards which surround the operations of the business.

One of the claims made by the socialists who would nationalize insurance if they ever got into power at Ottawa is that while there is competition for business under the private enterprise system of insurance between companies and companies and between agents and agents there is no competition as to the insurance rates charged the public. But it is well known by those who take out insurance policies that there is plenty of competition in all branches of insurance both as to rates and coverage between tariff and non-tariff insurers, between stock and mutual insurers, reciprocal exchanges and Lloyd's underwriters.

This competition is operating all the time to provide broader and broader coverage at lower and lower rates. As long as insurance is maintained as a private competitive enterprise this trend will continue, and the insurance buying public will reap the benefit. It will come to an end in any branch of the business if that branch is taken over and operated as a government monopoly, when, the incentive of competition being removed, the public will have to be satisfied with the rates and coverage prescribed by the government. Once a monopoly of any business is established by the government, it is too late to do anything about it.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to obtain some information about a company doing business in Australia and also in New Zealand. Its name is Australian Mutual Provident Society. Is this a good company in which to keep up a policy taken out when in New Zealand some time ago? As it does not do business in Canada, would there be any difficulty in collecting a claim under the policy? Can you inform me as to the amount of business this company does in Australia and in New Zealand?

J.H.B., Vancouver, B.C.

Australian Mutual Provident Society, with head office at Sydney, New South Wales, and branch office at Wellington, New Zealand, is one of the strongest and best-managed life companies in the business, and as there would be no difficulty in collecting a valid claim under the policy, it would be advisable to maintain it in force. The company has been in existence since 1849 and transacts both ordinary and industrial business. Latest official figures available are for the year ended Dec. 31, 1945. Its total assets at that date totalled £164,770,825, compared with £156,567,275 at the close of the previous year. The surplus of assets over liabilities, after providing for special reserves, was £3,206,143. The rate of interest earned on the mean assets in 1945 was £3 18s. 9d. per £100. In the Ordinary Department the new policies issued in 1945 in Australia numbered 42,694 for £22,663,963, and in New Zealand the number was 4,021 for £1,965,757, while the insurance in force at the end of the year in Australia was £244,630,821 under 596,670 policies, and in New Zealand the amount was £79,794,516 under 161,490 policies. In the Industrial Department the new policies issued in Australia in 1945 numbered 90,507 for £6,569,236, and in New Zealand the number was 8,999 for £712,108, while the insurance in force at the end of the year in Australia was £64,057,367 under 1,059,157 policies, and in New Zealand the amount was £8,224,954 under 126,050 policies.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

CANADA'S multiplying production requires an ever increasing quantity and variety of containers. To supply these in faster output, the Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited, has just opened a new ultra-modern Bag Plant at St. Lambert, Que., for the manufacture of cotton, jute, and multi-wall paper bags.

Situated at Cote Noir Road and St. Charles Street, the plant covers an area of 96,000 square feet. It houses in addition to the Bag Plant itself, the administration offices, plant offices, machine shop, boiler room, lunch room, garage, employee rest rooms, and locker rooms. The plant is laid out on a straight-line production basis, from the entry of raw materials at the beginning of the line, to the finished product, baled and weighed, at the other end.

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"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

THE Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

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is hereby given that the CALVERT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry no. C 1132, authorizing to transact in Canada the business of Automobile Insurance excluding insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons or property caused by an automobile or the use or operation thereof.

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FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 1947

Assets $19,780,573

Liabilities to the Public $13,825,710

Capital $1,400,000

Surplus above Capital $4,554,863

Losses paid since organization $152,691,301

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

Branches and Agencies throughout the World 7-9

U. S. Labor Is Paid Better Despite Higher Prices

By RUTH MARTYN

Differences in the cost of living have obscured the fact that in terms of what he gets for his week's work, the American workman gets more than the Canadian. The higher rates of pay in the United States are not entirely offset by the higher cost of living.

MUCH has been said about the difference in living standards in the United States and Canada. Canadians, listening to glowing accounts of the high wages of their neighbors to the South, find solace and comfort in the belief that the differences are more than wiped out by higher food and rental costs in the United States. In effect, Canadians are really better off.

But is it true that Canadians fare as well as Americans, if not better?

Minimum Budget

In January, 1936, Professor H. A. Logan, of the University of Toronto, made a careful study of the cost of a budget covering food, fuel, light, rent, clothing, and miscellaneous items in Canada and the United States. He found that it amounted to $26.82 in the United States and $26.90 in Canada. At February 1, 1948 (the latest date for which wage figures from both countries are available), the American cost of living index had risen 70 per cent, the Canadian 54 per cent. If this were the only factor to be considered, it would appear that Americans do pay 10 per cent more for these items.

But what about wages? Americans may pay more for the things they buy, but with higher wages they can purchase more in the way of conveniences and luxuries and can even put some money aside for "rainy weather".

The point is well taken. It will be necessary to relate the cost of living to the wages prevailing in various industries in each country.

In the United States, the average weekly wage in manufacturing as a whole in February of this year was about $52 compared with $37 in Canada, a difference of about $15. In "real" terms (what American dollars will buy, 10 per cent less than in Canada), the difference is reduced to about $9.80. (The figures in all cases are only approximate.) But even this is substantial. Nor is that all. Not only does the American receive a third more in wages; he works shorter hours to earn them.

Sharp Differences

An examination of a few of the major industries throws up these differences sharply.

If would-be car owners show extreme annoyance at the mere mention of car prices here compared with those in the United States, let them gather what comfort they may from the fact that the cause of this discrepancy does not lie in the size of the pay-checks of Canadian automobile workers. Assuming hours of work were the same this year as last (to allow for the drop in employment and hence shorter working hours caused by the gas shortage in southeastern Ontario), automobile workers earned $43 a week as against $59 in the U.S. Adjusting for the 10 per cent difference in buying power, American workers got $10.10 more a week for two hours' less work.

According to the *Financial Post*, June 26 issue, "production was never greater, profits and wages never higher" in the iron and steel industry. Under the circumstances, it might be expected that in this industry at least wages might compare favorably with those in the United States. But here again the Canadian rate is only $46.50 as against the American rate of $59.50, making a difference of $13, or in real terms, about $7.05. And even so, Canadians work almost 6 hours longer each week.

Adjusting for the 10% difference in each case, the shipbuilding industry pays approximately $13.90 per week less in Canada than the United States; rubber, $8.50 less; agricultural implements, $6.65 less; textiles, $12.90 less; meat products, $7.30 less; furniture $10.70 less. And so on.

In the case of the coal mining industry the difference is glaring. Canadian workers receive $44 a week; Americans $70.50, a difference of $26.50, or in terms of buying power, approximately $19.45. This difference may give some indication that the strikes which occurred early this year in the British Columbia and Alberta coalfields had at least some justification. When it is considered that in addition American miners have very substantial benefits in the way of a pension plan, the discrepancy is even more startling.

In metal mining, the Americans earn $4.65 more a week on an adjusted basis, despite the fact that in Canada it is the second-highest paying industry.

It is a rare exception when Canadian workers have shorter hours than Americans—but such is the case of street and electric railway employees. However, the two-hour shorter workweek would hardly compensate the Canadian for his markedly smaller paycheck—$14.30 less a week than the American's, on an adjusted basis.

The situation, of course, may not be as gloomy as it first appears. Professor Logan's budget was somewhat restricted in its coverage; consumption habits in both countries have undergone considerable changes in the past decade. Even where habits and customs are similar, it is extremely difficult to compare living costs in two countries. Nor are the definitions of the various industries identical in all cases. But even when these qualifications are made, the conclusion is inescapable that workers are getting considerably more and working much shorter hours in the United States than they do in Canada.

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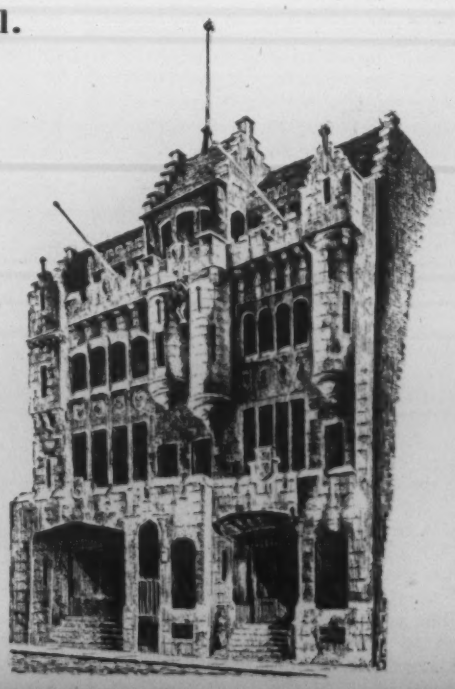

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Company Reports

Dominion Textile

AN increase of 55 per cent in net earnings as compared with the preceding year is shown in the annual report of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. for fiscal year ended March 31, 1948. Net after all charges and preferred dividends was equal to $1.05 a share on the common stock which was split 9 for 1 during the year. On the basis of the new subdivided common stock earnings on common for the 1946-47 fiscal year were equal to 66 cents a share and for 1945-46 period to 82 cents a share.

The report points out that the increase in earnings was accomplished despite expansion in costs during the year and that it justifies the decision of company directors last year to terminate the raw cotton subsidy agreement with the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corp.

Commitments for capital expenditures at end of the fiscal year amounted to $5,469,894 and actual expenditures during the year to $2,932,058.

Operating income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948, was $4,024,754 as compared with $2,549,544 while investment income also was greater at $680,396 as against $641,449. In calculating income tax provision, an allowance of $959,928 was made for reserve against future depreciation of inventory values. After deduction of dividends on preferred and common stocks, the latter up at $1,808,977 from $1,350,000 in the previous year, surplus earnings of $890,013 were up from 1946-47 figure of $243,492.

Reflecting capital expenditures during the year, net working capital shows a moderate reduction from end of previous year but remains at the impressive figure of $13,946,811 off from $14,755,186. Current assets are about $200,000 lower at $17,716,875 and current liabilities up over $600,000 at $3,770,064.

Notable among changes in current assets is an increase of almost $3.1 million in marketable securities which are carried at $10,136,282 on latest balance sheet (market value $11,406,732). Increase in this item is accounted for by delays in delivery of new equipment. Cash, on the other hand, is down over $615,000 at $155,673; receivables are $1.9 million lower at $2,187,102 and inventories down over $800,000 at $5,175,630. Among current liabilities principal charges are an increase in tax provision to $1,662,324 from $1,081,434; an increase in amounts due to subsidiaries to $572,960 from $87,276; and a reduction in payables of $500,000 to $732,937.

Canadian Converters

THE annual report of Canadian Converters' Co. Ltd., for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1948, states that the program of modernization of the company's buildings and the installation of the latest and most modern plant equipment which has been carried out in the past four years has now reached its completion.

Operating profit, including dividends received from wholly-owned subsidiary companies and a small profit realized on the sale of fixed assets, amounted to $732,567 as against $707,509 for the previous fiscal year. Provision for depreciation in the latest period amounted to $73,709 as against $60,803 and provision for taxes of $176,000 showed a reduction from $206,945. After all charges, net earnings are shown at $377,469 as compared with $330,662 in the year ended April 30, 1947, the latest year's results being equal to $5.44 per Class "A" share on a non-participating basis and on a participating basis to $7.89 per Class "B" share, compared with $4.77 and $6.54 respectively in the preceding year.

Net working capital at the end of April 1948 showed an improvement of $293,193 to $1,139,730 despite a reduction of $200,000 in funded debt which now stands at $300,000. Current assets of $1,758,104 included cash of $86,811 as against $154,311 at the previous year-end while inventories of $1,122,544 were considerably higher than the $656,363 reported at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

The report points out that in addition to other income from the subsidiaries, dividends from this source have totalled more than the amount paid for these companies since they were acquired in September, 1945.

In general, the demand for the company's products continues in satisfactory volume, although some resistance has developed in some higher priced lines, H. C. Flood, president, says in the directors' report. The textile picture is somewhat confused in view of the fact that importations of fabrics from the U.S. have been curtailed to 32% due to the shortage of U.S. dollars in Canada, which has resulted in the necessity of purchasing higher priced fabrics from the United Kingdom, resulting in higher inventories. It must be borne in mind that although there may be an adequate supply of certain textile fabrics there is still a scarcity of the cotton fabrics which the company so urgently requires in the manufacturing of the greater portion of its lines.

Argus

INDICATED value of the common stock of Argus Corporation Limited at May 31, 1948, was $12.07 a share, compared with $11.25 a share at May 31, 1947, according to semi-annual report of corporation. The progress of those companies in which Argus is principally interested continues to be satisfactory. The principal change in investment holdings during the period was the increase in common shares of Orange Crush, Ltd., from 76,000 shares at November 30, 1947, to 198,600 shares at May 31, 1948.

Income from investments during the six months ended May 31, 1948, amounted to $623,310, an increase from $422,123 in the corresponding period last year, and net earnings of $514,676, which after preferred dividends, was equal to 47.3c a share on the common, compared with $317,878, or 24c on the common for the first half of the year ended November 30, 1947. After providing $367,500 for two quarterly dividends on both the preference and common shares, the balance of $147,177 was transferred to earned surplus, increasing that account to $602,038.

Investments in preference and common shares and notes of industrial companies, less reserve for investments, were carried at a cost of $18,215,467 and had a market value of $19,375,149 at May 31, 1948.

Schedule of securities owned as at May 31, 1948, follows:—

British Columbia Forest Products Common, 200,000 shares; Canadian Breweries Limited, Common, 330,000 shares; Canadian Food Products Limited Class "A", 30,100 shares; Canadian Food Products Limited Common, 46,000 shares; Dominion Stores Limited, Common, 74,000 shares; Massey-Harris Company, Common, 165,000 shares; Orange Crush, Limited, Common, 198,600 shares; Standard Chemical Company, Common, 225,100 shares; sundry investments-aggregate value at cost $1,880,244.

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